LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,235—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— KASHGAR.....	3227	450	R. G. Murray	29th Dec.
				1882.
L. AUSTRALIA....	3994	600	T. J. Alderton	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA.....	2922	500	J. Orman	12th ,,
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th ,,
L. VERONA.....	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th ,,
L. PESHAWUR..	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	9th ,,
L. SIAM	3023	500	A. H. Johnson	16th ,,
— VENETIA	2736	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd ,,
L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	701	J. Babot	2nd March.
— MALWA.....	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	9th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE..	3937	600	C. G. Perrins	16th ,,
— BOKHARA.....	2922	500	J. Orman	23rd ,,
L. AUSTRALIA....	3994	600	T. Alderton	30th ,,
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	13th ,,
— ASHAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	20th ,,
L. DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIRET	2593 400	W. R. Jordan	30th Dec.
			1882.
CATHAY.....	2983 500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
ASHAM.....	3033 500	G. W. Brady	27th ,,

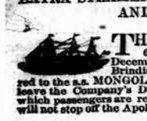
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 21st, 1881.

EXTRA STEAMER TO BRINDISI, VENICE, AND LONDON.



THE s.s. INDUS, 3,462 tons, 600 H. P., will be despatched on 24th December, at noon. Passengers for Brindisi and Venice will be transferred to the s.s. MONGOLIA at Suez. A steam launch will leave the Company's Dockhead, Mazagon, at 11 a.m., by which passengers are requested to embark, as the Indus will not stop off the Apollo Bunder.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.
December 21, 1881.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class ..	Rs. 520 Including wines.	I Class ..	Rs. 520 Including wines.
II do....	340	II do.	350
III do....	140 Without food.	III do.	145 Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Sunday, the 1st January, 1882.
MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 27 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	Rs. 95
,,	II do.	do.	.. 70
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 115
,,	II do.	do.	.. 105
		Brighton Route	Rs. 80
		do.	.. 130
		do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
December 19, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. TEBE	..R. Deperis	1,827	280	7th Jan. 1882
s. s. HELIOS	..G. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Dock.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	205 ..	143 0
To Port Said	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. STUBLI, 1,983 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd January, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons. H. P.	1881.
RYDAL HALL.....	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	21st Dec.
SPEKE HALL.....	W. Brand.	2,700 400	8th Jany.
			1882.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..	J. Verrill..	2,300 300	4th Feby.
WINDOW HALL.....	T. Collins..	2,700 400	22nd ,,

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

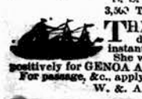
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

S. S. ROUMANIA.

3,363 Tons.—700 H. P.



THIS Steamer left Suez yesterday, 11th, and is due here 21st instant.

She will sail again on the 1st January positively for GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HAMBURG VIA LIVERPOOL, ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING.

HAVING made arrangements with the Hamburg steamers from Liverpool, we are now prepared to offer through freight on favourable terms.

For rates apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Anchor Line.

THE INTER-OCEANIC STEAM YACHTING COMPANY'S Steam Yacht CEYLON,

formerly one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, being now on her cruise round the world, is expected to arrive at Bombay about the 31st of December, and is timed to leave that port on January 2nd, 1882. She will visit various ports in India, including Colombo, Madras and Calcutta; thence about the 21st January to Penang, Singapore, Manilla, Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Yokohama; thence down to Honolulu, and cross to San Francisco, whence she will sail on or about the 30th April, 1882, and proceed southward, calling at various ports, through the Straights of Magellan to Monte Video, Rio, Bahia, Cape de Verde, Canaries, Madeira to Southampton, where she is expected to complete the cruise somewhere about July 30th, 1882.

The Ship carries no cargo, is replete with every luxury, and has the Sanbridge Wells parade band on board.

For passage money, &c., apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, ROOM & CO., Bombay, or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 2,009 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th December, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Copalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th December, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Surrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Behrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 30th December, 1881, at 11 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd December, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

NDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons. h.p.	1882.
s.s. ARMENIA	....Geo. H. Read	3,500 700	11th Jan.
s.s. BRITANIA	..R. Hutchison	3,500 700	25th Feb.
s.s. HISPANIA	....J. Laird	3,500 700	11th Mar.
s.s. ROUMANIA	..T. G. Knox	3,500 700	25th ,,
s.s. ARMENIA	..Geo. H. Read	3,500 700	8th April

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons. h.p.	1881.
s.s. ROUMANIA	..T. G. Knox	3,500 700	30th Dec.
			1882.
,, CASTALIA	(or another)	2,500 500	23th Jan.
,, ITALIA	(or another)	2,500 500	11th Feb.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January. 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY

(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

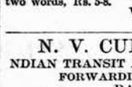
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

NDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE,



PASSENGER, OVERLAND PARCELS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and PACKAGES of all descriptions despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, to all parts of Europe, with Economy, Safety, and Punctuality.

CUSTOM HOUSE and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

PASSAGES engaged free of Commission by any Line of Steamers.

LUGGAGE collected and forwarded to and from all parts of the World.

PASSENGERS met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses. Every assistance rendered to Constituents or their friends arriving at or departing from Bombay.

DRAFTS, Notes, and Sovereigns supplied at the current rate of Exchange.

INVOICES collected against delivery of Goods.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Messes and Domestic use, including Wines, Spirits, Provisions, &c.

CONTRACTS entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

AGENCIES and CORRESPONDENT THROUGHOUT ALL THE PRESIDENCIES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the convenience of the Public
TREACHER & COMPANY'S
FORT ESTABLISHMENT
WILL REMAIN OPEN THIS EVENING, SATURDAY,
(Xmas Eve) until 7 o'clock.
JOHN CAMERON,
Manager.

NUTS TO CRACK.

BARCELONA NUTS	} Cash 8 Annas
BRAZIL NUTS	} per lb.
KENT COB NUTS... ...	...Re. 1 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs. as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1 12
	,, 250	4 0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
	,, 250	4 0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
	,, 250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	2 0
	,, 250	4 8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	,, 100	2 0
	,, 250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	,, 100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	,, 100	2 4
	,, 250	5 4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	,, 100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN FANS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETY
NOW ON VIEW
At the several Establishments of
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints ,, ,, 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

BY special arrangement, TREACHER and Co. import direct from the shippers supplies of this favourite SPIRIT, which they confidently recommend.

Quarts .....per doz. Rs. 17
Pints ..... do. ,, 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.

SECRETARIES of LIBRARIES, BOOK CLUBS, and the Public are informed that the last in Bombay will be CLOSED on 31st December, after which time orders addressed Book of Bombay will be received at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Bombay, 15th December, 1881.

TO MISSIONARIES, DISPENSARIES, AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

QUININE, CHLORODYNE, and other DRUGS at cost price supplied by THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Limited, 26, Holborn Viaduct, London, E. C.
By order of the Board,
W. DREW, Managing Director.

Indents may be sent to Messrs. GEO. R. PURVIS & SON, Elphinstone Circle.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Limited, 26, Holborn Viaduct, London.

NO charge for packing, packing cases, shipping expenses or freight to ports in direct communication with London. Parcel Post Packages all free of charges except duty.

Illustrated Price Lists, 327 pages, in a handsome illuminated cover, with Photographic Portrait of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, may be obtained Post-free from the Agents.

Messrs. GEO. R. PURVIS & SON, Bombay.
Messrs. SYKES and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. SHAW WINCH, Madras.

By order of the Board,
W. DREW, Managing Director.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,

AN exquisitely delicate and very strengthening Food for Infants, of special value towards the period of weaning, and one of the best Foods for Dyspeptic Invalids yet produced. Prepared in Switzerland in the same manner as Condensed Milk, with the addition of a light, nutritious farine.

Constant fresh importations received by

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s New Factory (of which inspection is invited) embraces perfect Filtering arrangements; Charcoal Treatment by which the water is deprived of Albuminoid Nitrogen and other impurities; Patent Cleansing Machinery by which every bottle is rendered absolutely clean; and Powerful Modern Engines worked by steam; the whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

NON-ALCOHOLIC.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle)	
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia).....	Rs. 0 12
Aerated Water	
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom)	
Lemonade	
Gingerade	,, 1 0
Seltzer Water	
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	,, 1 8
Bottles charged Extra	,, 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

MAKERS are enabled to make a further concession in prices owing to the great success of these importations.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of	3	tablets...	Rs. 1 8
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
Jockey Club	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
A la Rose	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
A la Violette	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
Des Graces	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
Vaseline	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
Amandine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do.	24 do.	... ,,	5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of	3 tablets...	Rs.	0 12
Do. do.	Do.	12 do.	... ,,	2 8
Orangine	Do.	12 do.	... ,,	1 4
Glycerine	Do.	12 do.	... ,,	3 0
Do.	per bar.			0 12
Windsor	Box of	12 do.	... ,,	2 8
Do.	Do.	3 do.	... ,,	0 12

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Albert Chains.
Bouquet Holders.
Cake Baskets.
Crosses.
Charms.
Demi Suites.
Ear-rings.
Engagement Rings.
Guard Rings.
Necklets.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.

Silver Jewellery.
Jewelled Rings.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Fans.
Chatelaines.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Albums.
Inkstands.
Cash Boxes.

Trinket Cases.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Envelope Cases.
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Silver Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Tea Services.

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Agh-dans.
Cigar Lamps.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.
Gold Pencil Cases.

Spirit Stands.
Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Studs and Links.
Peg Stands.

Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Despatch Boxes.
Army and Navy Cups.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Silver Cigar Cases.
Silver Cigarette Cases.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.
Tea and Coffee Services.

Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo. Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Liqueur Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.
Napkin Rings

Salt Cellars.
Ice Buckets.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Suites of Plate.
Electro-plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
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One-and-a-half Gallon Size	... „ 11 0	Three-and-a-half Gallon Size	... „ 20 0

Five Gallon Size, Rs. 27.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.
34 8 36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton	36 0 38 0
26 12 30 8	„ Rauzan	30 0 32 0
25 12 27 12	„ Palmer	27 0 30 0
23 0 25 0	„ La Rose	24 0 26 0
21 0 23 0	St. Julien	22 0 24 0
17 4 19 4	Cantenac	18 0 20 0
15 12 17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8 18 8
13 8 15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0 16 0
15 12 17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8 18 8
9 4 12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8 12 8
26 0 28 12	Sparkling Claret	27 0 30 0
24 0 25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0 27 0
19 4 21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0 22 0
15 8 ..	Graves	16 0 ..

	BURGUNDY.	
33 0 34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8 36 8
26 12 28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0 30 0
23 8 24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8 25 8
19 4 21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0 22 0
26 12 28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0 30 0
17 12 19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8 20 8
19 4 ..	Vermouth	20 0 ..

	CHAMPAGNE.	
55 8 58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0 61 0
54 8 57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0 60 0
33 0 ..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34 8 ..
35 4 36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8 38 8
32 12 34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0 36 0
25 8 27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8 28 8
28 12 30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0 32 0

	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	
43 0 45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0 36 0
43 0 45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0 36 0

	STILL GERMAN WINES.	
40 8 ..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8
33 12 ..	Liebfraumilch	35 8
29 8 31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0 33 0
24 4 26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8 27 8
19 4 21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0 22 0
19 4 ..	Carlowitz	20 0 ..
30 0 ..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8 ..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.	CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1, rare old	gold seal 40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal 38 8
28 12	Solera	30 8
28 ..	Amoroso, superior	black seal 29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal 28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal 23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal 22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink	seal 21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal 17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour,	yellow seal 17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal 30 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal 34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Qts. Rs. a.
36 4 ..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0 ..	
26 4 28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0 23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4 21 0	An Excellent wine	red seal 20 0	22 0
14 8 16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0 ..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0 ..	

	LIQUEURS.	
49 0 51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0 53 4
7 0 ..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4 ..
6 0 ..	Do. Yellow	6 8 ..
71 12	Benedictine	75 0
51 4 55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8 57 8
47 8 ..	Noyau de Martinique	49 8 ..
37 0 ..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8 ..
38 12 40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8 42 8
26 0 ..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0 ..
30 12 ..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0 ..
27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 8
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Antidyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 8	Cognac. ****	15 8
13 0	„ ***	13 8
11 4	„ **	11 8
10 8	„ *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ .. .. .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .. .. .. „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gal.	9 0
46 Gals. Hhds.	CLARET IN WOOD.	46 Gals. Hhds.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
210 0	St. ESTEPHE	215 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	421 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBOY COWASJEE DORIGUE, Crawford Market.
Mr. MANECKJEE COWASJEE TADIWALLA, of Morena and Co.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.....Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case..... „ 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCH MANUFACTURER,

BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES!!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!! FREE AND FOR NOTHING!!!

A Magnificent Gentleman's Watch.

A Beautiful Pair of Bracelets.

A Handsome Locket and Ring.

NO. 1. To one of the buyers of a packet of assorted Christmas and New Year's Cards for Season 1881-82. (Every card different.) Price Rs. 8. The Gentleman's Watch will be presented gratis.

No. 2. To one of the buyers of a packet of assorted Christmas and New Year's Cards for Season 1881-82. (Every card different.) Price Rs. 5. The pair of Bracelets will be presented gratis.

No. 3. To one of the buyers of a packet of assorted Christmas and New Year's Cards for Season 1881-82. (Every card different.) Price Rs. 3. The Locket and Ring will be presented gratis.

Every purchaser not only secures for himself a magnificent packet of Christmas and New Year's Cards from the most celebrated houses (a selection which cannot be equalled at the price) but also a chance of winning one of the above handsome prizes.

Presentations will be made on the 24th December, and the name of each lucky purchaser published.

Cash in every case must accompany order, and as the applications are very numerous purchasers are strongly advised to lose no time in forwarding at once in order to prevent disappointment. Please write address distinctly and state value and number required.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

CHARLES MERTON AND CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BARRACKPORE.

N. B.—Single Christmas and New Year's Cards can be had from As. 2 to Rs. 20 each.

AMERICAN ORGUINETTES.

THE ORGUINETTE is a reed musical instrument, constructed somewhat on the principle of a cabinet organ, and adapted to be automatically operated by simple sheets or strips of perforated paper; each sheet representing one or more tunes. There is no limit to either kind or quantity of music. It will play HYMN TUNES, POPULAR AIRS, sets of QUADRILLES, POLKAS, WALTZES, REELS and HORNPIPES, with a clearness, accuracy and a degree of execution which but few performers can equal.

No. 1, IN SOLID BLACK WALNUT CASE:
Length, 11¼ inches; width, 8 inches; height, 10¼ inches.
Price, with music complete, Rs. 30.

No. 2, IN SOLID BLACK WALNUT CASE:
Length, 14½ inches; width, 12 inches; height, 7¾ inches.
Price, with music complete, Rs. 40.

No. 3, IN SOLID BLACK WALNUT:
Length, 27 inches; width, 12½ inches; height, 8 inches.
Price, with music complete, Rs. 60.

Nos. 2 and 3 are provided with an expression box, which can be opened or closed by the performers left-hand, while playing thus producing crescendo and diminuendo effects at pleasure.

No 4, IN ORNAMENTED SOLID BLACK WALNUT:
Length, 20 inches; width, 17½ inches; height, 13½ inches.
Price, with music complete, Rs. 100.

This is the largest of the table instruments, having a compass of twenty-five notes and great bellows power, giving a tone equal to that of a cottage organ. There is an ingenious, swell arranged over the reed board, regulated by hand, by means of which a variety of effects can be produced.

EXTRA ROLLS AT Rs. 12 EACH.

The above prices are for CASH with order, and include packing and delivery at the railway station.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE

GREAT CHRISTMAS PLUM-PUDDING

will arrive by the incoming mail, and will be cut and given away on

CHRISTMAS EVE.

GREAT CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

AND

ANNUAL FANCY FAIR,

NOW ON.

COME AND SEE

THE

CHRISTMAS TREE!

CHRISTMAS TREE!

CHRISTMAS TREE!

BOBMAY CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... „ 3 4 „ „ 1 doz.

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S MEDOC BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
„ 6 0, „ „ 6 4 „ pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS.....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS..... „ 39

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,

Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturday.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 37 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 37

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

FIRST RUNNING NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, DECEMBER 24, AT 9 O'CLOCK,

AND ON

MONDAY, THE 26TH DEC.

DELICATE GROUND.

Mr. F. Mercer, Gillespie, Miss Eliza Gordon.

Followed at 10 o'clock by the favourite Farce of

AMY ROBSART.

Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. J. Foote, Mr. A. P. Tagulio, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4)	Rs.16
Orchestra Stall	,, 4
Pit Stall	,, 2
Pit	,, 1
Back Seats	As. 8

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER .....MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MAN GER.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after this date, until further notice, MIXED TRAINS will leave Jalamb for Khamgaon at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., and will leave Khamgaon for Jalamb at 9-15 a.m. and 4-15 p. m. respectively. These Trains will run in connection with the Main Line Service.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1881.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE following stations on this Railway have been OPENED for the receipt and despatch of public goods and passenger traffic:—

BETWEEN NUSSEERABAD AND CHITOR.

BEAWAR.	SANSERI.	AMIRGARH.
KEKRI.	LAMIA.	GUNGRAR.
BIJAIGARH.	MANDAL.	CHINDERIA.
BHILWARA.	BANERA.	
CHITTORGARH.	BHAINSA.	MUTHRA.

ON MUTHRA BRANCH RAILWAY.

By order,
I. OCALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Agency, Traffic Supdt.'s Office, dated 20th Dec., 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXUMEBAI, widow of the late Mr. VENAYERRAO JAGUNNATH SUNKERSETT, and administratrix of the estate of the late Honorable Jagunnathjee Sunkersett, CRABAI, wife of Janardhunjee Bhaskerjee, and JANARDHUNJEE, the daughter and heir of the said Jagunnathjee Sunkersett, of Bombay, inhabitants, have CONTRACTED TO SELL Mr. BALKRISHNA CHINTORA and Mr. GUNPATRAO KASHEBA TATIA CHAPWALAY the undermentioned properties.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and a chawl or range of buildings, a shop built and standing thereon, respectively, assessed under Nos. 30, 2, and 3, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Dady Sett's Agiary Road, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 64 and in the New Revenue Survey under No. 294, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Krushnarao Ramchunderjee and Balcrishna Ramchunderjee, on the west by a road leading to the cart called Nawawady, on the north by the property of Tricumdass Dinanathjee Mankoji and on the south by a public road leading to Dady Sett's Agiary Street.

All persons having claims on the above properties by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to Messrs. PRESCOTT and WINTER, solicitors to the purchasers, at their office, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any claims (if such exist), and any claim of which notice shall not be so given will be considered as waived.—Dated this the 24th December, 1881.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of January, 1882, at 3 o'clock, at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, to confirm the following special resolutions which were duly carried at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 12th instant.

1. That subject to the following conditions the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, be and the same is ordered to be wound up voluntarily.

(a) That all the assets and liabilities of the Corporation be transferred to and taken over by a new Company to be formed under the same title, namely, the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, such new Company to have a capital of Lakhs Fifty divided into two thousand shares of Rupees two thousand five hundred each, and to be registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, by a Memorandum and Articles of Association, which will, in the event of this resolution being carried, be signed by the Chairman of the meeting for the purposes of identification.

(b) That the holder or holders of each ordinary share in the present Company of the nominal amount of Rupees two thousand and five hundred, upon which Rupees one thousand and five hundred have been called up and paid, shall be entitled to have allotted to him or them one share in the new Company, whereon Rupees one thousand and five hundred shall be treated as paid up.

(c) That to William Wallace, his executors or administrators (as the holder of one hundred shares of Rupees two thousand five hundred each treated as fully paid up whereon Rupees one thousand five hundred per share rank for dividend rateably with the other shares in this company and the remaining Rupees one thousand per share carry interest at the rate of seven and a half per centum per annum, and in respect of the holding of which said one hundred shares there is attached the right to receive a preferential dividend equivalent to one-third of the surplus net profits of the now existing company in each year after paying a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on the paid up amount of all other shares of the now existing company and on the Rupees one thousand five hundred part of the account treated as paid up on the said one hundred shares and after paying interest at the rate of seven-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the remaining one thousand Rupees per share and after setting apart as reserve fund such a sum out of the profits as the Directors in their discretion think fit) there be issued one hundred shares in the new Company to be treated as fully paid up. The portion of the amount of the said one hundred shares in the new Company corresponding with the amount for the time being called up and become due upon any other 100 shares in the new Company shall carry a dividend at the same rate as such other shares, and the balance for the time being of the amount of the said one hundred shares in the new Company shall carry interest at the rate of seven and-a-half per centum per annum, and there shall be attached as an incident to the holding of the said one hundred shares in the new Company, so long as the same remain registered in the name of the said William Wallace, his executors or administrators, or of any person or persons who is or may be or may have been a partner or partners in the firm of Wallace and Company of Bombay howsoever, the said firm may at any time be composed or in the names of the executors or administrators of any such person a right to receive a special dividend at the rate and to an extent respectively corresponding to the rate and extent to which the said William Wallace is now entitled in respect of his holding of the said one hundred shares in the now existing Company, namely, that the holders thereof be entitled, and if more than one, then in the proportions in which they may hold the said one hundred shares in the new Company, to receive an extra special dividend, equal to one-third of the surplus net profits of the new Company, which may remain in any year after paying for that year a dividend at the rate of twelve per centum per annum on the paid up amount of all shares in the new Company (including therein respect of the said one hundred shares in the new Company such an amount as shall correspond with the amount for the time being called up and become due upon any other 100 shares in the new Company) and after setting apart as a Reserve Fund such a sum out of the profits for that year as the Directors in their discretion may think fit.

(d) That as and when the remaining capital of Lakhs twenty-five of the said new Company be issued the same shall in the first instance be offered at par to the members for the time being of the new Company, and as nearly as may be in proportion to the nominal amount of the shares in that Company held by the members thereof respectively. Any shares which cannot be rateably distributed or which may not be taken by the members of the new Company entitled to take the same may be allotted to such persons and under such conditions and in such manner as the Directors of the said new Company may from time to time think fit, but not so as to vary the authority of the Shareholders in general meeting assembled under the par value.

(e) That if any members of the now existing Company entitled to give notice under the 175th Section of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and holding in the aggregate 100 shares or upwards in the now existing Company, shall give notice within the terms of the said 175th Section of that Act, then and in that case these Resolutions and everything done under them shall *ipso facto* become void, and a declaration under the hand of the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers of the Corporation shall be conclusive evidence in this respect.

(f) That with respect to any of the members of the now existing Company who shall so object as aforesaid and shall hold in the aggregate less than one hundred shares in the now existing Company the new Company shall out of its own funds or out of the assets so to be taken over as aforesaid pay and discharge any sums which may by agreement or arbitration or otherwise be decided to be payable to such members.

2. That John Annan Bryce, Henry Adair Richardson and Michael Russell Wyer, having agreed to perform the duties of the office without remuneration, be and are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of giving effect to these Resolutions, and that each of the said Liquidators shall, for the purpose of giving effect to these Resolutions, be severally as well as jointly vested with all the powers which are cabable of being conferred on a Liquidator of this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 23rd December 1881.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock of*

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

(Special brands of superb finish and flavour)

MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF

TRICHINOPOLY AND DINDIGUL TOBACCOS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME.....	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1.....	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME.....	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1.....	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL.....	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS.....	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS.....	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PIPES.....	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1.....	Rs. 37 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2.....	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3.....	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
PRINCESSES.....	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CABINETTAS.....	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

All the above brands are splendidly matured and fit for immediate smoking.

J. NEUBERG,
No. 5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., commencing from January 2.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE PLANS, &c., of NEW STORES DEPOT at Parel can be inspected daily at the Chief Engineer's Office during the Holidays.

MORENAS & CO.,

ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ICES!
ICES!!
ICES!!!

Orders for Ice Cream, Water Ice and Ice-pudding Moulds are made at a moment's notice.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
Wholesale and Retail.

Detailed price list of wines, &c., can be had on application.

15, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's to-day, one second-hand English-built BUGGY in good order, by Kesterton.

GRANT-ROAD HOTEL, under the superintendence of Mrs. Crankshaw. Music and Billiards every evening.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, Fort:—Board and Lodging at Rs. 3 per day and Rs. 60 per month. Messing supplied at Rs. 50 per month.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!! A cup of Col. Hawes' Kangra Valley Monsimbul TEA and a slice of Christmas CAKE will go down beautifully.—M. H. MAJU & Co., Elphinstone Circle and Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICE IMPORTANT.—To those desirous of making Presents of our TEAS, our places of business will be opened on Xmas day and will be closed at one noon.—M. H. MAJU & Co., Col. Hawes' Tea Agency.

ALLAN.—Boys' kit Suits, Tartan Hose, &c. Boys' Blue Serge Sailor's Suits, from Rs. 12. Juvenile Tweed Suits, at 5, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, a light PHAETON with arab black horse, fast and quiet, brass-mounted harness, &c., Rs. 750.—Mr. WELLS, Currency Building.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS.—To-NIGHT, CHRISTMAS EVE, the MONSTER CAKE, weighing 200 lbs., will be cut and given away at 12 p.m.

BOMBAY TOTAL ABSTINENCE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Apollo House, Fort, Furnished Rooms with Board at only Rs. 45 a month.

FIRST COME, first served.—Clearance Sale of a large assortment of Xmas and New year's Cards at 1 (one) anna each, all round.—W. J. ESSAI.

BRAN PIE, 4 annas a dip.—Bring your Children to have some amusement for only 4 annas, 1881 Xmas will not come again.—W. J. ESSAI.

THE CASH STORES will be open to-day, Saturday, till 9 p.m. Christmas Cakes, Confectionery, Toys, &c., in a large variety.—W. J. ESSAI.

HAMS in Canvas, Bacon, Gruyere, Dutch, Double Gloster and Cheddar Cheese on cut at cash prices. Californian Fruits.—W. J. ESSAI.

LOST, on the 22nd December, 1881, a small brown Bull-terrier SLUT. On returning it to Sergeant J. HOMER, "Old Sailors' Home," Expenses will be paid.

NEW MILLINERY, feathers, flowers, mitts gloves, trimmed and untrimmed straw hats and bonnets.—Mrs. PRYER, 8, Meadow Street, opposite R. C. Chapel.

CELEBRATED "General Pell" Cigars, and "Little Devils" and grown up Cigarettes just received, unequalled in aromatic flavour.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow Str., Bombay.

IF disposed to buy a substantial Xmas present, buy Singer's Genuine Sewing Machine—a reliable and elegant article lasting life-time. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES can be had for cash on small monthly payments. For particulars apply to the Head Office in India, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SADDLERY.—FOR SALE, a SADDLE and BRIDLE, regulation pattern, just imported from Lennan and Son, Dublin. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE and Co., opposite the Custom House.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Just arrived, China and Japanese CURIOSITIES, a handsome present for Xmas and New Year, at very moderate prices, at J. HAROWITZ, No. 28, Meadow-street.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!! Gent's White Kid Gloves, Gent's Dress Ties, Gent's Handkerchiefs.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DRESSES—DRESSES—SILK DRESSES. Cashmere and silk dresses, morning dresses in great variety, surah and satin merveilleux of every colour for visiting and evening dresses.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 35 per dozen quarts, Rs. 37 per case of 2 doz. pints. Royal pale Sherry, Rs. 18 per dozen. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

MORTON & Co.'s Tea Emporium affords an extensive selection of variety of SUPERIOR TEAS for Xmas and New Year Presents. 24, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, an European WET NURSE for an infant, to go to England. Apply to Dr. CURRIE, Sialkote, Punjaub.

WANTED, immediately, a good Pianist. Also a young man (European) to make himself useful. Good penman preferred. Apply Adelphi's Hotel, Byculla.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—Boarders, Rs. 90 per month. Residents have the privilege of staying at the Chowk Hotel, Matheran, without extra charge.

ART POTTERY.—SUITED for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

MOUNT SOMERSET PLANTATION TEA. A much admired TEA. A favourite beverage with all who use it. Apply to Geo. R. PURVIS & SON.

COPPER-PLATE Engraving, Card-printing, die-sinking and embossing neatly executed in the best English style by Esperance & Co., Church Gate St.

FOR SALE, a handsome Arab chestnut Charger, height 14.3½, age 6 off, broke to harness,—P. D. FRAMJEE, 43, Babaola Tank Road, Bombay.

XMAS and NEW YEAR CAKES set at very moderate charges, and of the best quality, at JOSEPH BAKER, Confectioner, No. 36, Bellasis-road.

BARODA FESTIVITIES.—B A D H A M, PILE and Co. will open a branch in BARODA CAMP during the festivities. Goods from all departments.

FOR SALE, a few sets of second-hand Billiards, Pool and Pyramid BALLS, nearly as good as new, at half the prices. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS. BOWAS HOTEL, MATHERAN. Rooms can be secured by applying at once to the Byculla Hotel, or telegraphing the Chowk direct.

FOR SALE, CLEVELAND BICYCLES, combines all latest improvements in finish. Wheel 52", with Lamp & Bell, Rs. 125. G. CLARIDGE & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NURSE WANTED.—Experienced English or Indo-European; as NURSE to one child. Good character and references required. Address "C. S.," Post Office, Satara.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS NO MORE.—Use DRAKE'S "PLATELAYER'S COMPANION" extant. To be had of THACKER and Co., and COOPER and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Good looking, strong, and very useful Pony (can be driven or ridden, and is a good Fencer) and light Dog-cart in first-rate order. ZERO, care of this office.

N. V. CURRANEE and Co., opposite the Custom House, have just received a small consignment of their Auldana Red and White WINE. Price Rs. 16 per dozen cash.

THE "STITCHWELL."—Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, a capital present for Xmas, a gift that will always be remembered for its usefulness and durability. Price, complete, Rs. 45.—H. A. GEYER, Bombay.

XMAS CAKES, unsurpassed in quality or decorations, may now be had at Essai's Cash Stores in the Market and Fort, and also at the Manufactory, Bombay Steam Bakery, Grant-road.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—Applications for the post of Head Mistress, stating school experience and enclosing testimonials, should be addressed to the Secretary, Indo-British Institution, Colaba, Bombay.

TIME for receiving TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a MILL for the Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited, is extended until noon of the 28th instant.—GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

RETURN TICKETS, during Christmas Holidays:—By Phaeton, Poona to Mahableshwar, Rs. 52. By Tonga, Poona to Mahableshwar, Rs. 32. Apply to Framjee Ardaseer, Govt. Mail Contractor, 28, Bund Gardens-road, Poona.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIZE PACKETS, GELATINE PACKETS, BON-BONS, CHRISTMAS FREE ORNAMENTS, at PEARSES

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT-ROAD THEATRE.

COSTLY PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, TO-NIGHT.

HANDSOME PRESENTS,
MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS,
SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICE,
SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICE.
GENTLEMAN'S HUNTING CASE WATCH,
GENTLEMAN'S HUNTING CASE WATCH,
TOGETHER WITH
100 OTHER ELEGANT PRESENTS!
100 OTHER ELEGANT PRESENTS!

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
Great Wizard of the North,
AND
LOUISE ANDERSON,
IN THEIR
ILLUMINATED CAGLIOSTROMANTHEUM.

COLOSSAL BILL OF FARE.
COLOSSAL BILL OF FARE.

IMMENSE PRESENTS.

Hundreds of European Marvels, including the Great Sensational Achievement of the Age,
BEHEADING A LADY.
Novel and Original beyond all Precedent.

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

Dress-circle Rs.3; stalls Rs.2; balcony Rs.1; pit As.8.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9.
Carriages at 11.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Rs. 2-8.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father

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NOTICES.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.
PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.
To be competed for any day between
1st January to 15th February, 1882.

FOR full particulars, See *Bombay Gazette* of 5th December, 1881, and 16th January and 30th January, 1882.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS, WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. Rs 9-0 per keg.

Do.	F	do.	,, 12-0 do.
Do.	F F	do.	,, 12-8 do.
Do.	F F F	do.	,, 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	,, 10-8 per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	,, 11-0 do.
Do.	F F F	do.	,, 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	,, 9-8 do.
Do.	F F	do.	,, 10-0 do.
Do.	F F F	do.	,, 11-0 do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	,, 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	,, 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do.	,, 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Stre May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Cold Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, which was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and in my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS.

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist.
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Black Wood, Teakwood, Ebony wood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Rests and Cans; Tin Foxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattresses; Feather Pillows; Mattresses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers, Portmanteaus, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood designs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depôt.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for continuance of public support.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, first-rate (marble) billiard-table, choice and rare crotons, roses, ferns, a shigram, riding saddle, &c., at No. 2, Chowpatty, Sassoon's Bungalow.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction, at the above place, the property of E. Meiffre, Esquire, proceeding home.

Catalogues will be issued, and the property on view from to-morrow, 25th instant.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano by Collard and Collard, Carriage and Horses, &c., &c., at No. 179, "Land's End," Narrayen Dabholker Road, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 5th of January, 1882, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction at the above place the whole of the handsome frenchpolished suits of drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, being the property of A. C. Trevor, Esquire, C.S. (proceeding home), consisting of well-seasoned wood 3 seated ottoman, sofas, and chairs in variety; a solid mahogany square grand piano by Collard and Collard; rich 5 light chandelier, 2 light candle bracket, card, pier, sofa, writing, and toilet tables; sets of dining and camp tables, dining-room and veranda chairs, sideboards, whatnot with mirror, teapoys, hat and stick stand, Persian rugs, Cambay carpets, richly carved flower and book-stands; fancy brackets, clocks, hurricane and duplex kerosine lamps; neat and plain set of glassware with decanters and tumblers, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services; best plated curry dishes, table and piano candle sticks, table cutlery by Mappin, charcoal water filter, Madras pattern single and double cots, complete with bedding and curtain, handsome iron baba cot, wadrobes, hanging presses, chest of drawers, almirah with mirror, toilet cheval glasses, stationery cabinet, cane clothes baskets, table and teapoy covers, single and double screens, and rugs, hanging door curtains, veranda chicks, copper utensils, dispense and bath-room furniture, &c.

AT 3 P. M.

A handsome English-built buggy by J. Nutter, a handsome pair of fast trotting bay Arab horses, going in single and double harness (also in saddle); set of single harness, one iron grass cutting machine, Shanks patent.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th December, 1881.

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back, Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendor

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON, With rivet holes drilled by special

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on.

The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 23.

MARKETS closed for Christmas holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain J. Laird, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo and General Kalkermaat as a passenger.

THE Steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Coast and Cutch with 198 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same ports with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. W. Wray, Major and Mrs. M. Marshall and infant, Lieut. W. H. Young, and 125 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara 1,765 tons, Captain J. Orman, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Trieste, &c., brought the English mail and the following cargo:—20 packages glassware, 12 cases clocks, 105 packages paints, 49 packages papers, 1 case gold thread, 12 cases saffron, 2 boxes gold, 4 cases cochineal, 3 boxes specie, 4 boxes gold coins, 65 packages piecegoods, 164 cases beads, 4 cases glass, 75 packages fresh grapes, 66 boxes silver, 4 cases medicine, 25 bales twist, 123 boxes wine and spirits, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
22	Arrow (s)	Ringheim ..	Cutch, Dec. 20.
23	Lancaster (s).....	Stewis	Cardiff, Nov. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
23	Hispania (s)	Laird	Liverpool.
	Coconada (s).....	Mitchell	K. C. & Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Indus, Stallard, to London.
Steamer Arrow, Ringheim, to C. and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
19 Pemba (s) .....Guy .....Singapore, Nov. 30.
DEPARTURES.
Dec. 19.—Steamers Australia, Shahjehan, City of Khios and Lemuria. Ship Combermere.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 15 Torpedo St. Launch, Brumstrom, from Plymouth.
31 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Gardafulo.
Nov. 12 Dragon, H. M.'s, ss, Hulton, from Muccala.
13 Dagmar, I. G., ss, Cuthbert, from Muccala.
22 Arab, H. M.'s, ss, Stapford, from Muccala.
30 Empress of India, ss, Sandilands, from Sea.
Dec 1 Humbert, ss, Arnott, from Cardiff.
3 Etorefrieramosca, It.G.B.Caramagna, from Assab.
3 Abyssinia, ss, Macaulay, from Zanzibar.
5 City of Carthage, ss, Macpherson, from Calcutta.
6 Clari, ss, Boyd, from Bombay.
6 Decean, ss, Seaton, from Calcutta.
6 Fawn, H. M.'s, Aldrich, from Red Sea.
6 Shamrock, F. T. S., ss, Verlot, from Foulon.
6 Kaiser-i-Hind ss, Babot, from London.
7 Hydaspes, ss, Harvey, from Bombay.
7 Culna, ss, Cave, from Perim.
7 Clan Stewart, ss, Torback, from Kurrachee.
8 Largo Bay, ss, Sutherland, from Cardiff.
7 Amberwitch, ss, Powell, from Bombay.
8 Britannia, ss, Hutcheson, from Bombay.
8 Maharani, ss, Burleigh, from Bussarah.
8 Maud Hartman, ss, Simpson, from Cardiff.
8 Eeina de Portugal P. C., A. M. de Silva, from Mozambique.
9 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
10 Royne, ss, Tyson, from Bombay.
11 Norfolk, ss, Wooliston, from Bombay.
11 Bisson F. Corvet, ss, Grespin, from Mayotte.
11 Lizzie English, ss, Robinson, from Bombay.
11 Almora, ss, Grainger, from Brisbane.
11 Dragon, H. M.'s ss, Hulton, from Assa.
12 Yangtse, ss, Pellegrin, from Shanghai.
12 Avadyr, ss, Hernandez, Massedles.
12 Manora, ss, Cosens, from London.
13 Singapore, ss, Merrello from Genova.
DEPARTURES.
Dec. 5 Cito of Carthage, ss, Mocpherson, to London.
7 Dragon, H. M.'s, Hulton, to Assab.
7 Abyssinia, ss, Macaulay, to Bombay.
7 Decean, ss, Seaton, to London.
7 Shamrock, F. T. S., ss, Variot, to Saigon.
7 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Babot, to Bombay.
7 Hydaspes, ss, Harvey, to Venice.
7 Clan Stewart, ss, Torback, to Liverpool.
8 Britannia, ss, Hutcheson, to Liverpool.
8 Maharani, ss, Burleigh, to Jeddah.
9 Humbert ss, Arnott, to Kurrachee.
9 Fawn, H. M.'s, ss, Aldrich, to Mocha.
10 Torpedo, St. Launch, Brumstrom, to Bombay.
10 Culna, ss, Cave, to Bombay.
11 Norfolk, ss, Wooliston, to London.
12 Amberwitch, Powall, to Bombay.
12 Reina de Portugal. P.C. A. M. de Silva to Lisbon.
12 Boyne, ss, Tyson, to Jeda.
12 Lizzie English, ss, Robinson, to Dunkirk,
12 Almora, ss, Grainger, to London.
12 Yangtse, ss, Pellegrin, to Marseilles.
12 Avadyr, ss, Hernandez, to Shanghai.
12 Manora, ss, Cosens, to Calcutta.
13 Largo Bay, ss, Sutherland, to Bombay.
13 Singapore, ss, Merrello, to Bombay.
14 Maund Hartman, ss, Simpson, to Bombay.
VESSELS IN HAROUR.
Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Gardaful.
Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Muccala.
Arab H. M.'s, ss, Stapford, from Muccala.
Empress of India, ss, Sandilands, from Sea.
Ettorefrieramosca, It.G.B.Caramagna, from Assab.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius
Disson F. Corvet, ss, Cresgin, from Mayotte.
Dragon, H. M.'s, ss, Hulton, from Assab.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Hispania(s)—[illegible] cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 1,000 cwt[illegible]k, Nixon and Co; 15 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee.
Mikado (s[illegible],000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 400 ba[illegible] cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Bennet, Hilly and Co; 800 cwts wheat, (Lascar) Hasraj Hurjee; [illegible]00 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
Singapore (s)—100 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR ANTWERP.
Alleghany (s)—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Bessie Morris (s)—8,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Singapore (s)—50 bales cotton and 1,971 cwts linseed, R. Lupi and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Singapore (s)—3 bales carpets, F. Bozzoni; 862½ cwts gingelly seed, L. Singer & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Kashgar (s)—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Kashgar (s)—1,466 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers; 216 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Thibet (s)—200 bales cotton, Thakersee Mooljee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 22.
Durand, Lieut.-Col., 10th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Waterhouse, Major, Survey Genl. Dept., from leave from England.
Trench, Lieut., 5th Goorkhas, from leave, from England.
Conningham, Col., 24th Madras N. J., from leave, from England.
Brown, Major, Staff Corps, from leave from England.
Bonavia, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Hammonn, Major, Corps of Guides, from leave, from England.
Henessy, Lieut.-Col., 15th Sikhs Regt. from leave from England.
Newill, Captain, Political Dept., on duty, from Bussorah.
Young, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona., DECEMBER 23.
MacDonnell, Lieut., The Royal Scots on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 22.
Gream, Lieut.-Col., Wiltshire, from leave, to Aden.
DECEMBER 23.
Heathcote, Lieut.-Col. North Staffordshire, from leave, to Purundhur.
Marshall, Major, 23rd Bombay N. I., to join, to Bhooj.
Adamson, Major, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Rawal Pindi.
Dunlop, Lieut., R. H. A., to join, to Meerut.
Trench, Lieut., 5th Goorkhas, to join, to Allahabad.
Brown, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.
Connigham, Col., 24th Madras N. I., to join to Madras.
Young, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Westropp, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to Sawant Wari.
Bonavia, Surg.-Major, to join, to Etawah.
Twentyman, Col., Comdt. Deolalee, on leave to Baroda.
Porticous, Major, 23rd Madras N. I., from leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, December 24.

Vol. E. T. Devonshire has permission to be absent from Bombay for seven days from this date, and to take his rifle with him.

The following extract from District Orders is published for information :—

By Major-General C. T. Aitchison, C. B., Commanding the District.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1881.

Monday, 2nd January, 1882, being the day selected for the Anniversary of the Proclamation of the assumption of the Title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen, the troops in garrison will parade in review order on the Oval in front of the Secretariat, and will be formed up at 7-15 a. m. in line facing west at open order with 12 paces between battalions.—Royal Artillery, Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps, 7th Regiment, N. I., 21st Regment N. I.,

The detachment, 17th N. I., will augment the 21st N. I. Recruits and boys of Native Infantry will keep the ground. The 21st N. I. will furnish points and colors,

Guards of Native Corps will mount after parade. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man. The usual precaution to be taken for the withdrawal of the ball ammunition now in the pouches.

An Imperial Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery in connection with the parade under arrangements to be made by the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery Staff in review order.

Field States to be sent to this Office by 11 a. m. on the 31st instant.

The Commandant requests that all members will do their utmost to be present.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMAMDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 17.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

10th Hussars.—Major R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode to be Interpr., there being no fully qualified subaltern available, vice Major R. S. Liddell. Dated 1st Dec.

1st Bn. Seaforth Highlrs.—Lieut. R. L. Milne to be Instr. of Musky., vice Capt. J. Wallace, who vacated on promotion, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comg.-in-Ch. Dated 15th Nov.

8th N. I.—Lieut. G. S. Goldsmid, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 18th Nov.

15th N. I.—Lieut. G. F. Rowcroft, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on the probation. Dated 16th Nov.

Major L. F. Jamieson, S. C., is, at his own request, transferred from Rawal Pindi to Meerut, for general duty.

Major W. S. Maunsell, R. A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Aden and join No. 16 By. 8th Brig., into which he has been permitted to exchange.

Capt. J. H. Wodehouse, R. A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to England, and join E. By. 5th Brig. into which he has been promoted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

1st Bn. Essex Regt.—Lieut. W. L. Boswell, (Offg. Wing Officer on probation and Offg. Qrmr. 32nd N. I.,) to Calcutta, from the 1st Jan. to the 30th June, 1882, to study the native languages.

1st Bn. Rl. Irish Regt.—Lieut. the Hon. M. H. H. McDonnell, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, on private affairs, from date of embarkation to date of retirement.

1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. J. G. Sparke, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieut. H. Earle, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England to join the battalion of their regiment specified against their names, into which they have recently been promoted.

Rl. West Surrey Regt.—Majors W. C. Hood and W. Clarke, 1st Bn.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

Rl. Lancaster Regt.—Major C. G. Leggett, 1st Bn., and Major H. B. Laurence, 2nd Bn.

At the examinations held in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies on the 17th Oct., and following days, the undermentioned officers passed qualifying examinations as noted opposite their names :—

Capts. E. F. Cambier (3), P. F. M. Baddeley, C. M. Smith (1), C. B. Wickham (2), R. A., Exam. C. and D., G. O. 1 of 1881. Qualified for promotion to the rank of major.

Capt. F. F. Ditmas, R. A., Exam, D. (3) G. O. 1 of 1881. Qualified for promotion to rank of the major.

Lieuts T. Hammond, 2nd Bn. Bedfordshire Regt., A. B. Phipps, A. C. Worlledge (4), 2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers, R. C. Newton, 12th Lancers, P. M. Carnegy (2) (3), M. A. Tuite (3), 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regiment. Exam. C. and D., G. O. 1 of 1881, qualified for promotion to the rank of captain.

H. P. Hickman (3), R. A., Exam. C. and D., G. O. 1 of 1881.

(1) "Distinguished" in Military Law, (2) in Field Fortification, (3) in Military Topography, (4) in Tactics.

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DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at Government House, Parel, Bombay, by 7 a.m. on MONDAY, the 26th December, 1881, should be addressed to "HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any post town, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Parel, Bambay, 20th Dec. 1881.

CALENDER—DECEMBER, 1881.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
First Quarter .....Dec. 28th .... 1h. 32·8m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 24	.....	6	32	5 28	1 24m	7	29m
				1	24 a	7	14 a
Sun. 25	Christmas Day.	6	32	5 28	2 2m	8	10m
				2	14 a	7	58 a
Mon 26	.....	6	33	5 29	2 44m	9	5m
				3	6 a	8	52 a
Tu. 27	.....	6	33	5 29	3 29m	10	2m
				4	10 a	9	50 a
Wed 28	English Mail expected.	6	34	5 30	4 11m	11	2m
				5	23 a	11	6 a
Thr. 29	.....	6	34	5 31	5 7m	0	5 a
				6	47 a		
Fri. 30	.....	6	35	5 31	6 8m	0	85m
				8	12 a	1	8 a

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. V. B."—Too long or insertion.

"SENEX THE SECOND" writes disapproving of University examinations as now conducted. It is surprising, that one so old should feel interested in exposing the backslidings of examiners.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1881.

THE discussion that took place at the Corporation meeting on Wednesday last, on the subject of the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital opens up a question of great interest to the medical profession in this country, namely, the right of the non-official members of the profession to a share of the offices of physicians and surgeons of the large hospitals that are maintained at the expense of the municipalities. Hitherto every hospital appointment in this country has been filled either by commissioned or uncovenanted officers of Government, and no purely non-official medical man has had the slightest prospect of securing one of them. Whether it was that there was an absence of properly qualified non-official medical men who would care to accept such appointments, or that the Government kept the patronage of these appointments in their own hands in order to encourage highly qualified men to join the Indian medical service, we will not now stop to inquire; it is enough to state the fact, that not only the municipal, but the State civil hospitals, have all been officered hitherto by the servants of Government. Dr. Cook, the Principal of the Grant Medical College and Dean of the Medical Faculty of the Bombay University, some weeks ago gave expression to the opinion that "the time had come when the medical appointments to the public institutions of the city should be filled, as they were in all the cities of Europe, by unpaid but zealous members of the profession." It so happened that not very long after Dr. Cook had publicly given expression to this opinion Government were solicited by the Surgeon-General to give the only medical officer of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, with its 120 beds and a large out-patient department, a qualified assistant to aid in the duties. Government approved of the recommendation, and appointed one of their own uncovenanted medical officers to the post of Assistant Surgeon to the hospital on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, and the Municipal Corporation were informed accordingly. But along with this information came the intelligence that the salary of the Assistant Surgeon "will ordinarily be met from the municipal grant of Rs. 36,000 per annum for the maintenance charges of the hospital, but if in any year that grant is insufficient for the purpose after defraying the other charges, Government will make up the deficiency from provincial funds." The Town Council very naturally demurred to this proposed diversion of a part of the municipal grant of Rs. 36,000, and there is no doubt that the Corporation would at once have adopted the recommendation proposed by the Town Council and would have forwarded it to Government without further comment. But when the recommendation of the Town Council came before the Corporation, a letter from Dr. Roland Blaney came with it, offering his services to the Corporation as Assistant Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital without remuneration. Here, then, was what Dr. Cook called the logical outcome of his opinion. The Corporation did not wish to incur any expense in maintaining the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital which could be avoided, and as the opportunity offered of securing the gratuitous services of a well-qualified Assistant Surgeon, the Corporation recommended the appointment of Dr. Roland Blaney as such Assistant Surgeon on the terms of his application. In so acting the Corporation have taken up not only a tenable, but a respectful, position in regard to Government. Government and the Corporation are joint annual contributors to the hospital in the proportion of Rs. 14,400 and Rs. 36,000 respectively, though hitherto the Corporation have had nothing more to do with the hospital than to contribute the funds. In the matter of the appointment of the Assistant Surgeon, therefore, it may be expected that Government will give effect to the recommendation of the Corporation, especially as they can gracefully do so under the circumstances in which that recommendation is made. When Government proceeded to make the appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, there was no qualified applicant prepared to do the work gratuitously. But now that an offer of free professional service has been made, it is wise to accept that offer, even if by accepting it a close service appointment is for once diverted towards one of the non-official class. There seems to be nothing to justify an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 a year, when that sum can be saved either by Government or by the Municipality.

And now we come to consider the principle for which Dr. Cook contends, namely, that of throwing open in India the medical appointments in public institutions to the whole profession. That principle has been recognized and maintained in all the chief cities in Europe, and it is because it has been acted upon that the public hospitals in Europe have become famous for the eminent qualifications of their medical and surgical staffs. It is from the staffs of these hospitals that the most efficient medical teachers are drawn; the experience afforded by the hospitals being sufficient to enable observant men to become well-qualified teachers. If these appointments were not made free to the whole profession the institutions themselves would be less efficient, and so also would the medical schools. But connected intimately with the principle of the freedom of appointments to the whole profession, we have the system of gratuitous service in the hospitals. Medical men of high professional reputation regard it an honour to be appointed to a public hospital, and the difficulty has always been, not, as Sir Frank Souter suggested, to get a medical man to retain his appointment, but to get him voluntarily to relinquish it. That this practice of giving gratuitous medical service can be established in India at once is not to be expected, but if hospital appointments are thrown open to the whole profession it may confidently be anticipated that the example which has now been set will be followed in due time by other medical men. And if the medical profession in India are once assured that special merit will be rewarded with public appointments, eager and zealous young men will not be wanting to take advantage of the opportunity presented to them.

His Excellency the Governor has it in contemplation to procure the enactment of a Medical Act in Bombay with the view of giving the profession a recognized public status, which they do not now possess. This is commendable, and is quite in accordance with the prevailing European system. But unless the principle for which Dr. Cook contends is conceded at the same time, the medical profession in India as a whole will not be much benefited. If, as Dr. Cook faintly hinted, the Government of India will throw the whole expense of maintaining the existing public hospitals of the country upon municipalities as soon as the expenditure of the police is made a charge upon the imperial revenues, then it will be for the Viceroy to consider whether the medical appointments of these hospitals should not be conferred upon qualified medical men who are prepared to render gratuitous service to the institutions. It matters very little to the principle whether Government or the municipalities are to hold the patronage of the appointments; but if the hospitals are to be maintained solely by the ratepayers, the municipalities would be more content to contribute the required expenditure if the financial liability carried the patronage with it. If this were conceded, the effect would probably be that the various municipalities would vie with each other in providing efficient and improving hospitals all over the country, much to the advantage of the population.

THE news from Ireland this morning is "mixed." On the one hand, Mr Parnell has been removed from Kilmainham to Armagh, which looks as if the fear of a rescue which was entertained some weeks since had become intensified. A seizure of arms has been made in Limerick—a fact which is to be taken in connection with the recent seizure of gunpowder and dynamite in Dublin. On the other haud, the proposed Exhibition of Irish Manufactures has been abandoned in consequence of a proposal to ask the Queen to become a patron of the undertaking. When this project was first mooted, a suggestion that one of the Royal Princes should be asked to come on the committee was the signal for so much discussion that it was shelved. The proposal now made to ask Her Majesty to become patron apparently indicates a revival of confidence on the part of the Dublin Conservatives. The suggestion was, however, in the present state of public feeling certain to be negatived, and as a consequence the whole project falls through. This is a gain for the Conservative element, the Exhibition of Irish Manufactures having emanated from Land League sympathisers who ostentatiously declared their determination to do without any Government patronage whatever. A subscription from the Viceroy was returned. The landlords held a large meeting in which they condemned the action of the Land Courts, and demanded compensation from the State. With regard to this question of compensation, the *Pall Mall Gazette* points out that although Mr. O'Donnell, as leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, joins the Conservatives in demanding it, popular opinion in Ireland itself is all the other way. One newspaper stated that the popular indignation at the demand for compensation was one cause of the renewal of agrarian outrages. "The popular Irish journals of Dublin, of Cork, and of New York repudiate with scorn the demand that the landlord should be compensated for being forbidden to levy in perpetuity an unjust rent. If there is any compensation due, they say it is due to the tenants who have been paying this unjust rent for years without hope of redress." Sir William Harcourt said that the real difficulty in the way of compensation was that the money would have to come out of the pockets of the English taxpayers. No doubt this question will be fought out with considerable fierceness in the coming session.

MR. O'DONOVAN, the *Daily News* correspondent who recently distinguished himself by forcing his way to Merv, has now made himself still more famous by getting arrested at Constantinople on a charge of publicly slandering the Sultan. The adventurous special was stopping in Constantinople to write a book on his experiences in Central Asia. It might have been supposed he would have found that task sufficient to occupy his eisure, without discoursing in public upon the shortcomings of the Padishah. Mr. O'Donovan is, however, a man of superabundant energy. He will, no doubt, soon be liberated, for Lord Dufferin is not a man to allow a British subject to languish in a Turkish prison for a few words indiscreetly spoken. The *Daily News* will have a very graphic account of the experiences of its correspondent while in a Turkish gaol, and Mr. O'Donovan's book will not suffer from the *contretemps*. There are some irrepressible men with whom everything makes for righteousness. Mr. O'Donovan, Mr. Forbes, and the late Mr. McGahan were the three most brilliant examples in modern journalism of the truth of this axiom, and they all three belonged to the staff of the *Daily News*.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, DEC. 2.

ESTIMATES of the current American cotton crop differ very widely at present; indeed, I never remember an occasion when the divergence was so great between the earlier and the later estimates. In one of my letters last summer I mentioned the computation, made with their usual positiveness of tone, by Messrs. Neill Brothers & Co., bringing out a total crop of 7¼ millions of bales. These same reckoners, in their last circular, have reduced the estimate to less than 6 millions bales; while other calculations made by American firms, with the help of extended and minute local inquiries, bring out a result so low as 4¾ millions of bales. Thus while there is still a wide discrepancy the earlier estimates are admitted on all hands to be grossly erroneous. The falling off is stated to be due almost entirely to the long prevalence of drought in the summer. But the cause alleged seems hardly sufficient to account for the result, and one estimate goes so far as to make out that "for the last two or three months the weather in the cotton States has been so favourable that a second growth has been produced, and the picking season, which the short crop men predicted would be closed very early, has already lasted more than an average time, and is nowhere finished yet." On the other hand, I have before me an elaborate statement printed in beautiful style on toned paper and issued by the firm of Latham, Alexander & Co. of New York, giving the aggregate results of reports from about 2,000 persons or firms covering every cotton-raising county in the Southern States, contributed in answer to a letter and to forms of tabular statements sent out by the firm at the end of October. The reports were vouched for by the firm to be "as trustworthy as could possibly be obtained," and the whole statement is declared to be "the most satisfactory and comprehensive cotton report ever issued." I certainly never saw anything so minute, for the names of each locality, and of the firm in each locality which gives the information, are printed as evidence of good faith. The parties were asked, not only to report the condition and prospects of the crop in their own neighbourhoods, but also to give an estimate of the total crop in the States. The results are certainly curious enough. Taking all the replies together, and averaging the estimates of the yield in each place, the total crop is brought out to be only 4,709,287 bales, one of the States, Arkansas, showing a decrease below last year of no less than 53 per cent. But taking the average of the estimates from each State of *the total crop of the country*, a result is brought out of 5,454,647 bales. So that while each locality takes a discouraging view of its own crop prospects, each locality, or rather all the localities of each State, think the general result will be much better. It would thus appear that local opinion is despondent in its own case, but inclined to think better of its neighbour's chances. Perhaps this is what we might have expected, for it is only natural that the planter on his own farm is falling off all round him and is influenced by the pessimist talk of those on the spot should exaggerate their losses and in the same way think less of those a little way off which he does not see at all, and hears but little about. I incline to the belief that the real truth will come nearer to the high than the low estimate: that is, that the crop will be at least over five millions bales, and probably as near six millions as five. The agent of Messrs. Neill Brothers, I should say, defends their later and more pessimist estimates in a published letter. He says that with a plant so liable to be influenced by weather as cotton a discrepancy of 1,500,000 bales between the first and the later estimates is not to be wondered at. He has been told by Americans that the drought was almost unprecedented in America, and lasted so long that it took away all life from many plants and weakened others. Before quitting this topic I may mention that among the points made by speculators for higher prices in the States is the increased consumption of cotton to be expected there next year, an increase of probably 150,000 bales. There have been large additions to the spindles of the country, both North and South, yet owing to the great demand there is a scarcity of many goods, and a number of mills are running extra hours to fill their orders. Last year, with a crop of 6,600,000 bales, more than 400,000 bales were carried over. This year, with only a crop of 5¾ millions bales, the average of current estimates, and an increased consumption for the whole world of at least 400,000 bales, how can the supplies help being materially reduced before another crop can become available? Of course you will observe that everything here turns upon the total crop being not more than 5¾ millions bales. Still the balance of opinion is certainly in favour of higher prices later in the year.

At the sales of East India wool in Liverpool last week prices improved from 5 to 7 per cent., especially for medium descriptions. The East India sales for next year have been fixed for the following days: 24th January, 21st March, 16th May, 18th July, 19th September, and 21st November.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's report for the years ended 30th September last has been issued this week. The balance-sheet shows that the net profits for the year, including £4,862 brought forward, amount to £153,801, which, after deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent., admit of a further dividend of 2½ per cent; and this the directors recommend to be paid, leaving £8,801 to be carried forward. In addition, however, to this dividend a bonus of £2 per cent. from the profits of the underwriting account is recommended to be paid. An order for two additional steamers has been given to Messrs. Caird and Co. They are named the "Ballarat" and "Paramatta;" they will be of 4,500 tons each, and will have engines to indicate 4,000 horse-power. The report of course mentions the transfer of the port of departure from Southampton to London, and states that the last homeward steamer to call at Southampton will be the vessel to arrive at the end of December. In order, however, to meet the convenience of passengers who may wish on their way home to avoid the Channel passage, the inward-bound steamers will call at Plymouth, and the Great Western Railway Company have agreed to allow every facility for landing and forwarding such passengers to London or elsewhere. Under the head of "assurance and depreciation" it is stated that the sum of £216,701, being 5 per cent. of the original cost of the fleet, has been written off the book value as usual, and a further sum of £75,000 has been laid aside on account of extraordinary depreciation, which, added to the £33,000, similarly treated last year, places the company in the position of having upwards of £100,000 standing to the credit of their fleet over and above the normal depreciation of 5 per cent. per annum on the life of every ship. This extra provision for depreciation is explained by the new necessity which has arisen to sell the steamers after a much shorter term of service than has hitherto been thought sufficient, and to replace them by other and improved vessels. Summarising the results of the year, the directors state the company's general trade has been fairly satisfactory, but the freight returns for the year show a decrease of £15,063, which is mainly due to local competition between Bombay and China and to unfavourable rates of freights between London and Bombay. On the other hand, the passage money, which was £392,768 last year, amounts in the present accounts to £672,179, thus showing a satisfactory increase of £79,411. The balance sheet this year shows for the first time the receipts under the new mail contract, and the credits under that head are £22,000 less than they were last year. The company's meeting is to be on the 6th inst., and the dividend warrants will be payable on and after the 22nd inst.

The Indian Government Four-per-cent. bonds were paid off on Wednesday, and the money market, which had been comparatively stringent the day before with call loans as high as 5 per cent., at once became easy at 3 per cent.; this, too, in spite of a Stock Exchange settlement, which always creates a special demand for money. It is thus clear for the hundredth time that so long as the banks continue the practice of lending out every spare pound they have, trusting to the Bank of England to help them when they want money, we shall have rates unhealthily low and no reserve to fall back upon. If each bank, in addition to its reserve at the Bank of England, kept a further and superfluous reserve of cash in its own hands of, say, £500,000, the market would be less encumbered with floating balances in search of employment, and money would be dearer, while there would be, of course, much less chance of sudden panic or crisis. But on the other hand, the banks having less money to employ, fear that their profits would be correspondingly less, and hence their unwillingness to lock up money. I question if their profits really would be reduced to a serious extent, because if they lent less they would get higher rates, and the one would go far to balance the other; but at all events their fears on the subject prevent them from making the experiment. For the present, then and allowing for the temporary and exceptional demand generally witnessed about the end of the year, we have the prospect of ease in money for months to come,—a prospect favourable to legitimate trade, but also favourable to the speculative "corners" which are now so often got up, and which form so unpleasant a business feature.

Lancashire advices are good and report a healthy demand from some markets, including the home one, but complaints are made of the disappointing nature of the returns from India, and the continued absence of improvement there. Notwithstanding the good accounts of the harvest, which have not ceased to come forward. The demand at the leading ports, especially Calcutta, has remained sluggish, prices showing little change. The effect of these advices upon the minds of shippers is so discouraging that, although they can readily buy staple goods at but one point above the lowest prices of the year, they do so only with caution and to a small extent. From other markets abroad the accounts show little change, but rarely is there anything encouraging enough to stimulate buying here on a full scale at the slight advance now required. The weekly deliveries of cotton to the trade from Liverpool during the past three months amount to a total of 839,550 bales against 751,710 bales in the corresponding period of 1880, the weekly average being 68,427 bales against 57,824 bales. But taking the eight weeks since the close of September, when the "corner" in Liverpool ended, the deliveries to spinners have reached a total of 623,000 bales, averaging 77,882 bales per week. Spinners have added in this way 165,000 bales to their reserves. They are thus in a position to hold off from buying for some time to come, and in the absence of any active demand in Manchester they seem inclined to pause until more is known as to the probable extent of the new American crop. On the conflicting estimates about this crop I have already commented, and I need only add the energetic expression of a manufacturer's opinion on the subject. "For nine years," he says, "we have been bamboozled by the short crop cry, and Europe has on the average paid £5,000,000 a year too much for it in consequence." To all appearance this year will prove no exception to the rule.

There is nothing new to report as to the prospects of the commercial treaty with France, unless it be news to say that some of the English interests concerned are more than ever determined to have either better terms than the expiring treaty or none at all. The Oldham Power-Loom-Weavers Association has passed a resolution calling upon the British Commissioners to abandon their "supplicating attitude," and urging the Government not to conclude any treaty with France except upon a substantial reduction on the one now expiring, as the association believe that the present tariff upon our goods is almost prohibitory. Of course it is very easy to sneer at the supplicating attitude of the English Commissioners, but the latter only represent the attitude of the Government which employs them, and, as I have more than once pointed out, the Government is too anxious to make up a treaty of some kind to care what its attitude may seem to outsiders to be. Mr. Gladst

TELEGRAMS.

THE BARODA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANOO, DEC. 23.

A special train left Grant-road this evening at 7 o'clock carrying about thirty guests for Baroda. The train will arrive at Baroda at 5 to-morrow morning.

LORD RIPON AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 23.

At a public dinner to the Viceroy on Wednesday evening, Mr. Bernard, in proposing the Viceroy's health, said he was glad that His Excellency had come to Rangoon accompanied by the noble lady who had lightened his labours and shared his anxieties for more than half a lifetime spent in the public service. He thought the province was happy and the people contented. They had just now to face a great fall in the price of rice, but he thought the cost of production might be lessened and the evil removed. They were further troubled with what they believed to be the unwise policy of a neighbour, owing to which trade with Upper Burmah was restricted; but he believed time would bring a remedy.

His Excellency, in reply, thanked those present for the reception accorded to the toast. He said it gave him great pleasure to visit the province. His visit was due to the existence of peace. His Excellency said it was quite right to say he was a friend to peaceful policy, not because he should not be prepared, upon any occasion when the true interests or honour of England or India were at stake, to strike a quick and ready blow in defence of those great interests, but because he believed the true interests of England were served by peace, and he held that that saying was even more true of India. It was to the continuance of peace that they must look for advancement. Of remarkable progress Burmah offered many signs, which were unmistakeable, whether they looked at the population, the trade, the railway returns, or the shipping, or any other test. If they compared the condition of Burmah to-day to that of ten years ago, they had evidence of a steady progress, advancing continually. His Excellency was rejoiced to see good work was being done in the direction of public education, but there seemed considerable room for a great deal more improvement in the education of girls. He regretted to observe that the municipalities of Burmah devoted far too small a portion of their funds to the promotion of education. A great deal had to be done in the direction of the development of the agricultural resources of Burmah, and Mr. Buck had accompanied him to advise as to the best mode of attaining that useful end. His Lordship returned thanks for the kind manner in which Mr. Bernard had spoken of Lady Ripon, and paid a graceful tribute to Mr. Bernard, who briefly responded.

CALCUTTA RACES.

For the first day's racing to-day the course was in good order, and attendance as large or larger than ever before. The great novelty of the day was the presence of two bookmakers from England, who did a brisk trade, while the totalisator and pari mutuel were comparatively deserted.

FIRST RACE, LADIES' PLATE.

Mr. John's Doleful	... ...	... 1
Fertab Sing's Cock of the Walk		... 2
Mr. Handbury's Talisman	...	... 3

Odds at starting six to four on Cock of the Walk; even against Doleful; six to one against Talisman. Cock of the Walk led the greater part of the course, knocking down most of the hurdles and enabling Doleful to make up in speed for lack of jumping power. Talisman ran unkindly all through. A good race between the two first. Won by half a length.

Time—3 min. 25 secs.

SECOND RACE, TRIAL STAKES.

Kuma. Singh's Palmerston	... ...	... 1
Mr. Stewart's Werrage...	...	... 2
Kumar Singh's Tom Kirk	...	... 3

Time—1 min. 45½ secs.

Maid of all Work was a hot favourite at the lotteries, although out of it altogether at the finish. Palmerston won cleverly by three-quarters of a length; half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE, DERBY STAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan's Earl...	... ...	1
H. H. Aga Khan's Shaidal	... ...	2
Syed Ali Khan's O'Kelly	... ...	3

Time—3 min. 52½ secs.

The Earl won cleverly by half a neck, O'Kelly a length behind the second horse.

FOURTH RACE, VICEROY'S CUP.

Lord William Beresford's Camballo	...	1
Kumar Singh's Fizz	... ...	2
Maharaja of Durbungah's Caspian	...	3

Time—3 mins. 23 secs.

Speculation ran high, at one time four to one being offered on Bluelight against the field. He started at two to one on him, Caspian being next in demand. Camballo won cleverly by two lengths; half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE, MAIDEN STAKES.

Num Khan's Rex	... ...	... 1
Colonel Utterson's Grey Warrior	...	2
Mr. Herbert's King Arthur	...	3

Time—2 min. 7½ secs.

Rex was a strong favourite, at first six to four being laid on him, and at the start even money against him and Grey Warrior. Rex, well ridden by Jaffer, won, all out, by a head.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 24.

Dr. W. W. Hunter, Syed Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., and Mr. W. C. Plowden have been appointed members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. W. Cornell has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. Murray Hammick, Madras Civil Service, is to act as 1st Asst. Commissioner and Dist. Magistrate of Coorg during the absence on leave of Major Magrath.

Mr. James O'Kinealy, Superintendent and Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, and Babu Mohendra Nath Ghose, Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot, have been appointed to officiate as Judges of the High Court of Bengal for a period of six months from the 1st January, 1882.

Mr. G. P. Provost, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is to officiate as Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade.

Notice is given that the 4 per cent. loans of 1824-25 and 1828-29, known as the first and second 4 per cent. loans, will be discharged on the 27th March, 1882, at Rs. 106-10-8 for every 100 sicca rupees. Notifications Nos. 44 of January 10, 1867, and 3097 of the 15th December, 1871, permitting transfers from the loan bearing interest at 4 per cent. into loans of 1842-43 of 1865, have been cancelled as far as they apply to the loans of 1824-25 and 1828 29.

Lord William Beresford has been confirmed as Military Secretary.

Major A. R. Kenny Herbert officiates as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major Davidson, appointed to Army Head-Quarters.

Promotion by brevet.—To be Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel John Rootsz Strutt, from the 20th December.

Mr. T. Hutchinson, Examiner, 4th Class, P. W. Bombay, has been appointed to the charge of the accounts of the Southern Mahratta Railways.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

Mr. Parnell has been removed from Kilmainham Gaol to Armagh.

LARGE MEETING OF LANDLORDS IN DUBLIN.

A large meeting of landlords took place in Dublin to-day, at which a resolution was passed condemning the administering of the Land Act, and demanding compensation from the State.

ITALY AND THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

ROME, DEC 22.

A debate took place in the Senate to-day upon the state of affairs in Tunis. The Minister for Foreign Affairs said that Italy had not recognized the Bardo Treaty, and would continue to watch the action of the French in Tunis. The British Government, he said, had tacitly accepted the treaty.

ARREST OF MR. O'DONOVAN, *DAILY NEWS* CORRESPONDENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 22.

Mr. O'Donovan, the late special correspondent for the *Daily News* at Merv, was arrested here to-day for publicly slandering the Sultan.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The proposed Exhibition in Dublin has been abandoned in consequence of a dispute having arisen respecting the proposal to ask Her Majesty the Queen to become a patron of the undertaking.

LARGE SEIZURE OF ARMS AT LIMERICK.

Thirty rifles, fifty revolvers, and a quantity of ammunition has been seized at Limerick.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

Sir Evelyn Wood is now on his way to England.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, DEC. 23.

The P. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 22nd inst.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8⅛ do.	7
40's Mule Twist	9-10½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
5 ,, French Rentes	114½
Bar Silver	51½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅝
4½ ,,	90⅝
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£10,400,000, Inc.	£100,000
Bills Discounted	£22,300,000, Inc.	£900,000
Bullion	£20,800,000,	unchanged.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39 per cent.

Arrivals—Jaranos and Topaze.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, DECEMBER 22.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m. .. .. 72·0 Farht.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.

,, 6 a.m.	69·1
,, 10 a.m.	75·3
,, 2 p.m.	85·0
,, 4 p.m.	84·6

In accordance with the usual custom, there will be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday next, in order that our staff may enjoy a holiday on Christmas Day.

The proclamation parade will take place on the 2nd January.

The annual rifle meeting of the B. V. R. Association is intended to be held in February. We are glad to hear that some good prizes have already been presented, including a handsome silver tea service by Messrs. Treacher and Co.

The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers are to hold their annual Christmas camp of exercise at Lanowli this year, from the 27th inst. to the 2nd January. It is expected that there will be about 300 men in camp. The catering has been entrusted to Mr. Hardwick of the Royal Family (Poona) and the Khandalla hotels. The General Commanding the Poona Division will inspect the men on the 2nd January, and after the inspection a ball and other amusements will be given to the volunteers.

The Commander-in-Chief is expected to return here on the 11th January. His Excellency, we understand, will not remain in Bombay more than a week, but will in all probability go to Poona about the 16th, where head-quarters will remain until the hot weather sets in.

The contract for completing the new G. I. P. Railway terminus at Boree-bunder has been let to a well-known native firm, of contractors, Messrs. Burjorjee Rustomjee Maistry, Luximon Gunesh, and Gamajee Ballajee. We hear that three years have been allowed for the completion of the work.

Colonel Edgar Clark, Bengal Staff Corps, has sent in his papers to retire on annuity.

H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab returned to Lahore from his frontier tour on the 19th inst.

Orders have reached Mian Mir nominating Colonel Wyllie, R. A., to the command of the Dalhousie depôt, in succession to Colonel Harcourt.

It is said that Captain J. D. Taylor, late Indian Navy, head of the Marine Survey Department in India, and brother of Captain J. H. Taylor, R. N., Master Attendant of Madras, retires about April or May next.

Mr. Whitehead's bay Arab Euphrates, as we were told in a telegram from Calcutta a day or two since, was, it appears, struck out of the Calcutta Derby entries on Saturday, in consequence of his having met with an accident. It is not stated if the horse has sustained any serious injury, so we gather that he is only temporarily off the course.

A telegram, dated December 21, from Darjeeling, to the Allahabad paper, states that the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Donald Stewart), the Adjutant-General (Sir George Greaves), the Quartermaster-General (Sir Charles Macgregor), and staff arrived on the 18th. They have inspected the depôt, and have prospected new sites for increased accommodation for British troops, viz., for the head-quarters and wing of a British regiment and a mountain battery. His Excellency held a levée, and left for Calcutta on Monday. He expressed himself as highly satisfied.

General Sir Frederick Roberts leaves Madras by steamer on the 4th January for Port Blair. His Excellency goes from the Andamans to Rangoon, from Rangoon to Thayetmyo, thence to Tongoo; from Tongoo to Rangoon, and from Rangoon to Calcutta to meet the Viceroy; from Calcutta by rail to Kamptee, from Kamptee to Secunderabad, from Secunderabad to Cannanore, and from Cannanore to Madras. The tour is expected to take about three months, General Roberts arriving in Madras in the beginning of the hot season to proceed to the hills.

The Khan of Lalpura did not, as was expected, come into Peshawur to see the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Two Mahomedans, however, from the Khan were granted an interview.

The Lahore paper hears from Swat that disturbances have arisen between the chiefs of Dher and Bajur. Ghazan Khan, son of the former, attacked and defeated the followers of the Khan of Bajur, with loss of life on both sides. From Tirah it has been reported that Mir Batcha is the guest of Mir Shere, who is a pretender to the Chiefship of Tirah. They are said to be collecting supplies.

B.-C. R. H. A., under the command of Major Domville, is reported to be awaiting orders to proceed from the Punjab to Secunderabad. The officers and men, that is to say; the guns go into the arsenal at Ferozepore, and the horses will be distributed among other batteries.

The *Pioneer* has the following particulars of the march of General Wilkinson's column from Quetta to Dera Ghazi Khan :—The Bozdar Column has been broken up, and its various component regiments have marched to their destinations. Why it was called the Bozdar Column no one can tell. We believe its special function was to march through, map, and report on the fifty miles of unsurveyed country between the Chamalang Mountains and the Bozdar Hills. With General Wilkinson at its head, of course there could be no doubt that this duty would be efficiently performed. The General was assisted in the Intelligence Department by Mr. O. T. Duke, who was sent as his Political Officer. We learn that the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major James, has made a series of very good water-colour sketches of the various interesting spots on the route, which will be a valuable addition to General Wilkinson's report. Major Beavan has, we believe, made some admirable maps of the country passed through. The more general reconnaissances were performed by Captain Whiteford, R.E., and Lieutenant Reid, of the 63rd Regiment. The weather was very fine during the march, and no difficulties were experienced as to supplies. The people were everywhere very friendly, and there was none of the petty thieving, cutting up of camp-followers, &c., which used to cause so much annoyance in these wild parts. Very fair sport was obtained with both gun and rod. Many officers wished for a long halt, that they might follow up the tracks of the bears, which would seem literallly to abound in the Chamalang districts. Altogether the march seems to have been successful in every way, and to have been much enjoyed by both officers and men. The column left Quetta on the 30th of October, and reached Dera Ghazi Khan on the 11th of December, having traversed Kakur Murri, Luni Patthan, and the Bozdar country.

The *Hindu Patriot* is very sorrowful over the faded glory of the Nawabs Nazim of Bengal :—

His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad has returned to his seat. A correspondent thus chronicles this event :—The Nawab Nazim of Bengal has returned to Moorshedabad. It is somewhat under forced circumstances. Sorely disappointed in his efforts with the Secretary of State and the House of Commons to obtain a recognition of the claims of his House to the position it is entitled to under treaties, he has been seized with a feeling of great despondency; and so rather than return to India, he had determined to go and spend his life at Kerbella in Arabia, and with a view to journey thereto had come to Bombay, whence he intended to start for the place of his destination. He having previously, by an agreement with the Secretary of State, formally abdicated his title of Nawab Nazim, and the position he occupied generally in Bengal, in consideration, it is said, of a sum of 60 lakhs, and an allowance of one lakh a year, his eldest son receives a stipend of a lakh and fifty thousand, and Rs. 30,000 annually for the repairs of the palace building. The Nawab Nazim was staying at Bombay, waiting for his old mother and one of his Begums and a son to accompany him to Kerbella. His mother left Moorshedabad and went to Bombay. The son came as far as Allahabad to meet his mother. They met there, and the mother by entreaties and persuasion, has prevailed on the son to return to Moorshedabad. His return to Moorshedabad was intended to be strictly private. Nevertheless he was waited upon at Azimgunge station, not only by the numerous members of his family, but also by natives from the highest to the lowest. The roads were planted with plantain trees and decorated with garlands of flowers spontaneously by the people. In the city itself the gathering of the people was immense. But alas! the glory of Moorshedabad is gone!

A service paper received by the last mail writes :—"We hear that the boats of H.M.S. *London* have been extraordinarily successful lately in capturing slave dhows. On one occasion ten dhows with thirty-eight slaves on board, and on another two dhows with fifty-three slaves, were taken." This, of course, was before the unfortunate affair of which we heard by telegram.

The wear by corrosion of the inner surface of the skin of H. M.'s troop-ship Euphrates, in places where it has, on account of fittings, been impossible to protect it by painting, is reported to have become so great as to attract the serious attention of the authorities.

Colburn's United Service Magazine finds that the revised pension rules of the Indian Army are accepted by the generality of officers as fair. Some of the older ones think, however, that they have been, not only ungenerously, but stupidly, dealt with in the matter of leave. Under the furlough regulations of 1875, young officers are privileged to reckon periods during which they have been on leave as service towards pensions; whilst the older ones, under the rules of 1868 and those which were issued previously, are permitted to reckon only a small portion of their leave as pension service. Verily the ways of the War and Indian offices are inscrutable! They say that a military member of the Indian Council—whose name we need scarcely mention—is the author of this stupid regulation. It is quite time that obsolete officials of this pattern were relegated to their estates, if they have any.

Mr. Egan's estimate of the amount of Irish rental withheld in obedience to the No Rent manifesto is not, perhaps, to be accepted implicitly. He calculates it at £10,000,000, which is a big sum. We are hearing daily of large contributions to the total, in the refusal, now of hundreds, now of thousands, either to pay up or go into court.

Peace principles are not, we are afraid, making satisfactory progress in South America. Herr Krupp has just got an order from the Brazilian Government for 108 guns. If it is true, as a Berlin correspondent states, that Herr Krupp has produced and sold 10,000 of his guns in eight years, it hardly looks as if the time were at hand for beating swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning-hooks.

A telegram from Geneva states that since the beginning of November twenty-two earthquake shocks have been felt in various parts of Switzerland.

According to the tariff at the Jardin des Plantes, a rhinoceros is worth £520, an elephant £480, and a tiger £280.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 29th November the following letter was read from thirty-two of the leading firms in the city engaged in the East India and China trades :—"The undersigned being of opinion that the interests of Liverpool houses trading with the East and with China would be served by bringing into existence a representative body having the aims and objects formerly advocated and carried out by the late East India and China Association, recommend the formation of an East India and China trade section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, with whom have been deposited the records of the former association representing the Eastern trade." On the motion of Mr. H. Coke, seconded by Mr. Mowat, it was resolved :—"That, having heard the requisition, numerously signed by merchants of this city connected with the trade with the East, requesting the formation of an East India and China trade section of the Chamber, this council cordially responds to the request made by the numerous body of members representing so large a portion of the trade of Liverpool."

In the German Parliament, on Nov. 30, Prince Bismarck stated, in reply to a question, that it was intended to introduce into the Prussian Budget provision for a diplomatic representative at the Vatican. Should general interests assume prominence, the appointment of a German representative at the Vatican was contemplated. Prince Bismarck, in conclusion, said he did not consider it opportune to make any communication to the House respecting the negotiations with the Holy See. Replying afterwards to a charge of incon sistency in his policy, he said that if he were really inclined to continue the struggle with the Church he should be prevented by the fact that his former allies in that struggle had deserted him and driven him into the arms of the Centre party. No doubt is now entertained in Berlin that a coalition between the Conservatives and Clericals has been formed.

It is satisfactory to learn that the electric communication between passengers and guard on the Brighton Railway is in working order, the *Globe* notes, though the occasion on which it was last tested was rather a trying one. Two married ladies, sisters, who had been dining too well before they started for Brighton, quarrelled on the road, and one summoned the guard, upon which they were put into separate carriages. Both refused to show their tickets at Preston, and used bad words to the officials, for which, notwithstanding an apology, they were fined a pound apiece.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Abbottabad on the 6th October, Jemadar Zairula, of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, was arraigned on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, when in command of the Fort Abazai, detachment of his corps at Fort Abazai, in the following instances, namely—in having, on or about the 3rd July 1881, in direct disobedience of the standing orders of the Fort, permitted the Regimental Bhisti detachment to quit the Fort after 8 o'clock p. m., without the sanction of the European officer in command; and in having, on or about the 15th July unauthorizedly demanded and received from the syces of the detachment under his command one rupee each of a sum which had been paid to them under the orders of the officer commanding the Fort, in satisfaction for ill-treatment previously received by them at the hands of certain villagers. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, with the exception that the money alluded to was paid to the syces not of the civil authorities, instead of under the orders of the officer commanding the Fort, as stated in the charge; and he was sentenced, but recommended him to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of his long and varied services in the field. In confirming the proceedings and sentence, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief remarked :—"It is left in my power to attend to the recommendation to mercy made by the court in the prisoner's favor, because he has been convicted of an offence which quite pre cludes his being permitted to remain in Her Majesty's Service."

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Abbottabad on the 5th October, Sobedar Ahmed Gul, of the same Corps, was arraigned on the following charges :—(1) Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline while commanding the detachment of his corps in Fort Abazai, between the 28th April and 28th May 1881, in the following instances, namely—In having, on more than one occasion permitted, contrary to orders, one Hunar, a non-resident of the Fort, to remain as his guest during the night within the Fort; In having contrary to orders, constantly permitted men of his detachment to be absent from evening roll call, in consequence of which some of the rifles of the detachment were frequently not paraded at such roll call, according to orders; (2) Behaving in a manner unbecoming the position and character of a native officer, in having when a witness before a court of inquiry at Murdan, on or about the 31st May 1881 and when asked by such court if during his, the prisoner's tour of command at Fort Abazai, any visitors came to see him, or the soldiers, replied to the effect following :—"Twoguests came to me from Sherpao, and were allowed to remain at night by Major Kirke. Several outsiders came to see the men during the day time, but none were allowed to remain at night;" he, the prisoner, at the time, well knowing that a certain man, "Hunar" by name, not from Sherpao, had on more than one occasion during his, the prisoner's, tour command remained during the night in the Fort as his, the prisoner's guest.

The court found the prisoner, guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, but recommended to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of his long, varied and meritorious service, and his gallant behaviour in the field, which had earned him the Order of Merit. Taking into consideration his eminent services in the field, and elsewhere, the Court in Chief commuted the sentence tosuspension from rank, pay, and allowances for a period of six months.

DEDICATED TO H. E. (HEAVEN'S EMISSARY.)

In ancient days the son of Nun
Would have an omen from the sun,
But now 'tis left to Fergusson
To tell the hours how to run.

This bold assumption on his part
Has given Sol a frightful start,
And White and Black, with hand on heart,
Lament to see *old* Time depart.

But will the Deity permit
This exercise of doubtful wit,
And suffer him the sun to lift
To please his little mental drift?

Lawn-tennis is a healthy game,
But take the sun, when all aflame,
And you'll perchance your fingers maim,
And, dying, leave an empty name.

MCRAL.

Take warning, son of Fergus, then,
And leave the sun alone,
Nor squabble like contentious men,
O'er such a devill'd bone.

To *Cartes* and *Balls* your mind devote,
Leave Sol to have his run:
He'll not expostulate, but vote,
"A Brick is Fergusson."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, opening night, "Delicate Ground," 9 p.m.
Professor Anderson, Grant-road Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 22nd :—Arrow (s), from Cutch. Yesterday :—Lancaster (s), Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hispania (s), for Liverpool; Coconada (s), E. Coast and Karrachee.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Bokhara and Kashgar entered the dock yesterday.

Theft.—Dunigal Durgahee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold nose-ring, valued at Rs. 12, belonging to Ramjan Abdool Wakil. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Berar Commission.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Giberne Bell, M. S. C., Judicial Commissioner H.A.D., has been promoted to Colonel from the 13th instant, after thirty years' service. Next April will complete this officer's five years' service as Judicial Comissioner.

Government Workhouse Christmas Dinner and Poor-box.—Captain Walshe begs to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the following contributions :—C. P. Cooper, Esq., Rs. 10; Captain E. Fenn, Rs. 10; F. Rowland, Esq., Rs. 10; E. V. J., some clothing; and J. B. Braddon, Esq., Rs. 10.

An Old Offender.—Goolao Kessee, an old offender, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of attempting to steal gold ornaments, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 22, the property of Heerjee Poonsey, residing at Shaik Memon-street. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant-Colonel Way, M. S. C., 2nd in Command 4th Infantry, Jalna, and Lieutenant-Colonel Justice, M. S. C., 2nd in Command and officiating Commandant 6th Infantry, Aurungabad, have both been promoted to the rank of Colonel from the 12th and 13th instant respectively. Both these field officers have completed 30 years' service and are still only 2nd in Command.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Mahadeo Bhowanee, aged twenty years, who committed suicide by taking opium in consequence of having been reproved by his father for keeping bad company. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which he had voluntarily administered to himself.

Drowned.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Bheewa Govind, aged thirty years. Deceased was a calassee. He accidentally fell overboard while his vessel was being hauled out of the Muzjid-bunder basin, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Fatal Assault.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Sulliman Shaboodeen, aged twenty years. The deceased, who was a cart-driver, died from the effects of an assault committed on him on the 11th instant by one Yessoo Emaum, who struck him with a stick, inflicting a severe wound on his head. The inquest was adjourned for further enquiry.

Hyderabad P. W. D.—Mr. Higgins has been promoted from 4th to 3rd grade (permanent) Executive Engineer. This has given Mr. Watts, A.M.I.C.E. (Cooper's Hill), the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, 4th grade, in East Berar; while Mr. Swinnerton, of the South Berar Division, is promoted to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer (permanent) *vice* Mr. Watts. It is probable, we hear, that Mr. Higgins, recently officiating at Secunderabad, will take charge of a division in Berar.

Charge of Poisoning.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Hoosein Mahomed was brought up on remand before Mr. P. Ryan, charged with administering stramonium to two women, Yessee and Jankee, on the 29th ultimo, with intent to commit theft. There not being sufficient evidence to establish the case against the prisoner, he was discharged. The prisoner was, however, convicted of stealing a copper vessel and two pieces of wearing apparel the property of Vuzeer Boodun, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Charge of Defamation.—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola charged Mahomed Alarakia Ebrahim yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan with defaming him by publishing a defamatory handbill amongst a certain sect of the Mahomedan community, with intent to injure his reputation. Mr. Payne appeared for the prosecution. The accused admitted having had the handbill alluded to in the complainant's information written and lithographed, and distributed for the information of his community, and he further admitted that he had been convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a watch belonging to the complainant. The magistrate, in view of a curious disjointed manner in which the accused made his statements, remarked that it was necessary he should be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination. Accordingly the further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 5th January.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

CHRISTMAS, 1881.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

8-30 p.m. Choral Evensong with Sermon.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

8 a.m. First Celebration.
11-30 a.m. Matins with 2nd Celebration and Sermon.
5 p.m. Litany.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

S. STEPHEN'S DAY, DECEMBER 26.

8 a.m. Celebration.

S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S DAY, DECEMBER 27.

8 a.m. Celebration.

HOLY INNOCENTS' DAY, DECEMBER 28.

8 a. m. Celebration

The Offertories on Christmas Day will be given to the Indo-British Institution.

On New Year's Eve there will be a Special Service, commencing at 8-30 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

CHRISTMAS EVE, SATURDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

8-30 p.m. (Madras time)—Evening Prayer, with short Sermon and Christmas Carols.

Hymns—55. O come, all ye faithful.
61. Christians, awake!
60. Hark! the Herald Angels sing.
62. While Shepherds watched their flocks by night.

The Offertory will be given to the Indo-British Institution.

6-30 p.m. (Madras time)—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns—59, 60, 358, and 62.
The Offertory will be given to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(BELLASIS-ROAD, BYCULLA.)

The Rev. C. Jordan will (D. V.) preach to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., Bombay time.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Canute. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Sassoon Dock at 10-15, Arthur-bunder at 10-25, and the Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S, COLABA.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

6-30 p.m. (Madras time)—Evensong and Carols, Hymn 62.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

8 a.m. First Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m. Matins and Second Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns, 60, 60, 58 and 322.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Carols.
Anthem, O Zion that bringest. (Stainer.)
Hymns, 60 and 62.
The Offertories will be gives to the Fund for European and Eurasian poor.
The following Carols will be sung in S. John's Church, Colaba :—

On Christmas Eve—
Carol, Carol, Christians.
See amid the winter snow.
There were whisp'rings in the heavens,
When Christ was born of Mary free.
Cradled so lowly.

On Christmas Day—
Waken, Christian Children.
The first Nowell the Angel did say.
See amid the winter snow
There were whisp'rings in the heavens.
Cradled so lowly.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE AFLOAT.

Divine Service on Sunday evening in Prince's Dock will be on the s. s. Bothal at 7 p.m., Madras time. The hour of service in the harbour will be 11 a.m., Madras time, Sailors' Home, 5 p.m., Madras time.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, in Chambers).

ISSUE OF A WARRANT OF ARREST.

JEEJEEBHOY JEHANGEER LAM *vs.* ANUNDRAO NARAYEN WASSOODEW.

Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Naun and Hormusjee applied for a warrant of arrest and an attachment of the moveable property of the defendant, who is the son of the late Hon'ble Narayen Wassoodew, in satisfaction of a decree passed against him on Tuesday last by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.

The defendant had passed a promissory note for Rs. 5,941, being the value of two diamond rings sold to him by the plaintiff, and a decree was obtained for that sum with interest and costs.

His Lordship granted the application.

CROSS-SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

JOSEPH HEMINGWAY *vs.* ANNIE HEMINGWAY.

Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, presented a petition on behalf of Joseph Hemingway for a dissolution of marriage on the ground that the marriage was illegal. The petition set forth that at the time of the marriage, the respondent was a married woman, and that she had misrepresented to the petitioner that her husband was dead. The respondent was originally a Hindoo woman, named Ani Powar, and was married to a Hindoo named Dattoo Powar. She became subsequently a convert to the Christian religion.

The above is a cross-suit filed against the respondent, who has filed a petition against her husband for dissolution of marriage on the ground of his adultery and cruelty.

His Lordship accepted the petition as a long cause.

A KHOJA CHARITY.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL *vs.* RAHIMBHOY HABIBHOY.

The petition of the Advocate-General that Mr. Budrodeen Tyebjee and Mr. Kashinath T. Telang, barrister-at-law, might be appointed trustees in place of the deceased trustees, Peermahomed Cassum and Dr. Bhau Dajee, and that Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay might be appointed an additional trustee in the matter of a school charity endowed by the late Khan Mahomed Habibhoy, came on for argument before his Lordship. The Hon'ble Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared in support of the petition; and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy and Rahimbhoy Habibhoy, the surviving trustees.

The Hon'ble Mr. Marriott contended that the surviving Khoja trustees had done nothing for years to carry out the trust, that the school in question having been provided for all classes of people, without distinction of race, or caste, or creed, and there should be at least one of the new trustees other than a Khoja.

Mr. Pigot opposed the application for the appointment of Messrs. Budrodeen and Telang as trustees of the school, on the ground that the former was not a Khoja, and was connected with a school conducted under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam. In connection with this matter, Mr. Budrodin Tyebjee had addressed a letter to the Bombay Government, who asked Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little to institute enquiries into the complaints made therein, and the petition was eventually presented.

His Lordship held that the intention of the testator as disclosed by his last will and testament was that the school should be managed by Khoja gentlemen alone. His Lordship admitted that there was a delay in carrying out the trusts, but he remarked that the Advocate-General ought to have moved in the matter earlier. The matter was referred by his Lordship to Mr. Fox, the Commissioner, to select two new trustees out of the Khoja community, and to report the same to the court as soon as convenient. The costs of the Advocate-General and of the trustees to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the Accountant-General.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)

A SUIT DISMISSED.

PRAGJEE DHURUMSEY *vs.* THE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, moved that the suit might be dismissed. The suit was in respect of thirteen bales of cotton insured by the plaintiff with the defendants. On the 9th instant, Mr. Justice Bayley, to whom an application was made in chambers, ordered the plaintiff to deposit Rs. 1,000 in court as security for the defendants' costs of the suit, as the plaintiff was out of the jurisdiction of the court. The plaintiff failed to comply with the order, and when called, did not appear.

His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

A CONSENT DECREE.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE BAMJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* PEROZBAI.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defendant, the widow of Cowasjee Nowrojee Bamjee, a deceased brother of the plaintiffs. There appeared to have been a long-standing litigation between the parties, who had filed a suit and a cross-suit against each other, and the matters in difference between whom had been referred to the Commissioner for enquiry and report. They had, however, come now to an amicable settlement; and by consent of both parties, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 30,100 under the terms mentioned in a consent paper, which was signed by the advocates of the parties and handed into court. Each party to bear their own costs.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED TO THE HON'BLE S. D. SASSOON.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF HAJEE MAHOMED KULI KHAN KAJJIR.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown on behalf of the Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon, moved for an order that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased in this presidency, with a copy of his will received by the Registrar of the Supreme Court from His Majesty's Consul General at Bagdad, be granted to Mr. Sassoon, the constituted attorney of Hyder Kuli Khan and others, the executors of the will of the deceased, until they or some one of them should come and obtain a probate from this court.

The testator, it appears, was an executor and a son of Mirza Abdool Hoosein Khan, formerly Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs. An affidavit made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon, on which the application was based, stated that the original of the testator's will was in the possession of his widow, at present residing at Nijjet in Arabia, who, although requested to allow the original to be produced in this court, had refused and failed to allow it to be produced. The original had never been proved in any court having jurisdiction in the British dominions or in a foreign country. The deceased was a Mahomed

...ersons. Why these men, when they threw up their duties and entailed on Government the necessity of placing Koolkurnis and Talatis in their place, should have still been permitted to go on receiving remuneration from the peasantry as khoraki, while performing village functions, is one of those things that no one can understand, and why an abuse like that should be still maintained in full vogue is a perfect mystery. This leads to a consideration of the custom of transfer of the Khotki, now ratified as a right in sec. 9 Act I. of 1880. I at once admit it has been the custom for Khots invested with powers by the State—in exactly the same sense that Deshmookhs, Deshphandis, Mamlutdars, Patels, Talatis, Koolkurnis, Moonsiffs, &c., were invested with powers by the State—to transfer those powers by sale, barter, pledge, &c., and make a good thing out of it; but the custom is an abuse of his rights, just as bribery, perquisites, corruption, auction, and sale of public offices were abuses. The State never could have conceded it, and it is an extraordinary idea for a civilized Government to uphold it in law. If the Khot, as Khot, had been invested with soil it would be a different matter; however, he was not invested with soil, but with powers to deal with it in the same sense that a Moonsiff or a Mamlutdar is not invested with a court as his own property, but with powers to be exercised in that court, even though he were told to privately remunerate himself by levying a charge from every suitor who used the court. It consequently does nothing but gives rise to the utmost confusion to mix land-holders' rights in soil with the rights of Khots as here, and I will not enlarge on it. I need not dwell on the only too obvious scandals that arise from these rights and functions being allowed to perpetually change hands by sale, mortgage, hire, pawn, &c., as they have done, while the State not reserving for itself even the right of veto. If one reform was needed this was among the foremost—it is the right of the people to demand it. As to the question of compensation, I cannot see how they can benefit by a change which our civil courts might learn in time that it is not merely a question between an iniquitous tyrannical Government trying to fleece a community of honest men, but the same combination of head persons striving to fleece the simple peasantry below them on one hand, and the State on the other. If this matter be fully understood there can be but one answer to the questions used. Why, messieurs, the man is your bailiff, and you are under no legal compulsion to abet the wrong practices he may have chosen to enforce, even though it take you many years to discover that they are wrong practices. And it is infinitely wiser to correct what is wrong quietly than to have to be driven to it by the ferment of a multitude of your tenants. The Khots, we are aware, can create a great noise, but it is a noise on paper, and a hubbub in our civil courts. You cannot, however, be too wary in tampering with the daily life, the annual earnings, and the domestic joys of the peasantry, which you have somewhat rudely curtailed, because they are apt to do something else besides resort to courts where they always fail. Without the peasantry your Brahmin can do nothing, and even less than that; with the peasantry everything, and more than that, if you carry after the introduction, by Colonel Francis, of cash payments, which made the welkin ring with the organized cries of the Brahmin community, the peasantry enjoyed comparative emancipation. Now here we are again, after breaking that settlement to pieces, returned to all the vices of grain payments and annual crop appraisements. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that Mr. Crawford—who has evinced so rare an emotion for the peasantry as to express his firm conviction, with which he was daily more impressed, that the advance of intelligence and independence among them would enable them to hold their own, thoroughly emancipate themselves, and not likely to relapse into it—was either deceived or deceived himself. Indeed, in this very conviction he may be deceiving himself, for, if anything contributed to make them serfs, it is the very system he is now instrumental in having re-established. If you desire to see the extent of these grain-payments in every village, take what is called the "abhowni putruk," or in other words the register of grain payments, and see the large number of peasants that are affected. Then if you choose to know the difference between the present grain payments and the past cash settlements of Colonel Francis, you have only to commute the total number of khandis, maunds, and shers into total current cash value at the current prices, and compare with Colonel Francis's assessment affecting the same people, and I think you will open your eyes at the difference. If the survey in the Dekhan increases its assessment 5 per cent. it is straightway howled at with censure. Here is a settlement which has precipitately increased it at one stroke 300 to 400 per cent., and in that instance not a word, nor, indeed, anything is said. And the people are supposed to have agreed to it, to have even gone the length of inviting it. There was a man of the people, a peasant called Oondria, who tried hard to show that it was very harsh, but he was ridiculed about and out of the place like a ridiculous Shrovetide cock for daring to have claims for himself and his class. It is not the right way to go to work to attain the affection and esteem of the people. It is not the right way to go to work among the population of a district which supplies 50 per cent. ...excluding foreigners—of the recruits raised in the Bombay Presidency for the Queen's Army, and which swarms with several thousands of retired soldiers and others on leave: a population whom it should be our care to imbue with the spirit of freedom and independence, thrust headlong without balance or scale, pleasure or line into the meshes of a land system ruled by a clique of, for the most part, Brahmin scribes, pettifoggers, vakeels, accountants, clerks, small traders, and even shopkeepers; a class who really do nothing for the State but live on and whine for more, and who do nothing for the people but devour their substance—a few of them only being liberally educated, and I am not sure that that has made them any more liberal-hearted.

The present settlement, though ostensibly reverting to native custom, has wholly omitted the rights of the Deshpandis and Deshmookhs, who were the Khots' immediate superiors, and who had the special office of controlling them. There are the rights of the Mahars also, which are quite as substantial as those of the Khots. If it is right that the Khots should be given the liberty to levy their dues in grain, and wrong to compel the tenants to pay or take it in cash, it must be equally wrong to compel the Mahars to accept theirs in cash. The Khot is the bailiff, and the Mahars are the common village attendants, guides, carriers, message-bearers, &c. Like the Khot, they used to be remunerated in grain by the people after the harvest, besides receiving a daily quota of bread, which had to be paid in turn. These rights were technically called "bhara kauli" and "poonj payn." They certainly deserve consideration as well as the Khots, especially as they are very much more numerous; but in the new settlement they have been entirely overlooked or ignored. To enter here into the subject of the Deshpandis, who are occupied in a talooka the position that a Khot occupied in a village, would overcharge this paper. I only allude to it in order to show how effectually the Khots have contrived to draw and absorb all notice to themselves, to the exclusion of functionaries both above and below them.

I will presently end this letter, Sir, by giving you a few illustrations of the abuses to which this old system rebaptized has led, and after that I think you will be in possession of all the facts that have any bearing on this complicates question, and able yourself to discuss it with deliberation and success, which can be an advantage to Government, an infinite blessing to the peasantry, and of some interest to the reading public. The more the matter is dissected and analysed, and becomes generally known, the sooner will the pretentious rights of the Khots meet an early doom, and a dead-weight be removed from the necks of the peasantry; and the more it moulders in a hole and corner, the more likely are the peasantry to remain shackled and oppressed. These Khots are not their landlords, and yet are allowed to levy revenues that are very much in excess of the State revenues. The people cannot stand it, and in the end these bailiffs will either have to be abolished *in toto*, or else will have to be accept cash as stipendiaries, as they ought to have been made to do long ago, or else will have to be altogether made paupers, to the immense saving of the State. These three alternatives let the State now face, and in the prosecution of it have a care to admit no man who has identified himself beyond redemption with one side or the other.

The following is a bird's-eye view of the different sections of the peasantry, with the amount of the Khot's dues:—

Wutuni Kul or privileged occupant.	1. Dharakurri.	0 Khot's dues.
	2. Duspuntkurri.	1-10th extra.
	3. Didputkurri.	"
	4. Paunadunputkurri.	"
	5. Dunputkurri.	"
	6. Khoti.	½ of entire crop if wet, ¼ if dry—being 3 to 4 times State tax.
	7. Khotikul.	unlimited.

It is to these last two classes the majority of peasantry have been released.

The arrangement of the sections in the schedule of Act I. is quite wrong. They are not in consecutive order, it is to be hoped it does not reveal a want of intimacy with the subject.

The following statement, showing the ridiculously uneven distribution of village wealth, will speak for itself: it needs very little comment. It cannot be controverted, because, taken from fact. I may state that the population of the district in which this settlement rules is 280 to the square mile, or 640 acres.

Peasant Balance, (what he has to sell out of this to be paid, cost of implements, bullocks, dwelling, implements, seed, &c.	Crops.	Area.	Total Area.	Khot's dues.	Total Khot's dues.	Khot's not paid in Unpaid.	Total in Unpaid.
	Jowari	23		Rs.	Rs.		
	Bajri	weakly					
	Wal.	400	1000	0	2	2000	6000
	Mung	1000	1750	0	2	3500	7,300
	Tur	1000	1750	1½	2625	4375	
	Mung	1000	1750	1½	2625	4375	6250 (150)
	Wal.	1000	1750	1½	2625	4375	
	Mung	1000	1750	1½	2625	4375	
	Wal.	1000	1750	1½	2625	4375	6250 (150)

...ld being answered in the affirmative, the party proceeded to the shooting-room so as not to disturb the family. Someone secretly suggested that the pistols should be loaded without ball, and this was done. The two adversaries, who believed their last hour was come, were as pale as death; but if they were grey to deep emotion, not a muscle trembled. 'Who will give us the signal?' asked the Captain. In such cases if one fires a second before the other he becomes an assassin. The person who undertook to give the signal said with a trembling voice:

"'Raise your pistols.'

"The muzzles touched the breasts of the combatants.

"'When I count three, fire. One—two—three!' They fired and recoiled from the shock.

"'What's the meaning of this?' exclaimed the two combatants. 'Who has dared to make fools of us? There were no balls in the pistols!'

"'Honour is satisfied,' exclaimed the friends around them.

"Trevor ground his teeth.

"'The remedy is easy enough,' said the Captain, pointing to some polgnards suspended from the wall. He took down two, measured them, and presented one to his adversary, who seized it eagerly.

"'Now there shall be no trickery!' he exclaimed. 'Stand off, Sir.'

"They stood face to face, and the blades glistened. The contest was short. One of them soon fell—it was the Captain. He expired without a groan.

"'Oh, my God!' exclaimed Trevor. 'What have I done? Is all this a reality?' and in terrible despair he flung himself upon the corpse of his rival, which he shook convulsively, as though to bring it to life again."

At Bagneres, and not long after Waterloo, an unlucky pamphlet found its way into Frescate's, the conversation-rooms at that watering-place. This pamphlet took about the same view of the Battle of Toulouse as M. Thiers in his writings does of Waterloo, and an Englishman having taken this up and read it, wrote on the margin, "Everything stated here is untrue, for Lord Wellington not only gained a complete victory over Marshal Soult at Toulouse, but the French Army was indebted to his generosity for not having been put to the sword."

The words were very strong, and only partly true; reason enough at that time for a hot young Frenchman, named Pinac, calling out the indiscreet Englishman. Everything possible was done in trying to accommodate matters, and we are even told that the authorities delicately and considerately interfered so far as *moral suasion* went. But all these good offices were ineffectual to prevent a meeting between the representatives of the two nations. Poor Frenchman was another illustration of the ...trouble... this mode of adjusting differences, for at the first fire he received the Englishman's bullet in his stomach, and died shortly after.

Dueling was undoubtedly a wrong way of settling disputes, still, as society was constituted even fifty years ago, it is difficult to see how, in many cases, an appeal to arms could well be avoided. When one man gave the other the lie publicly, or struck him, or hinted at cowardice in any person with whom he happened to be connected, the pistol or the sword were really the only redressors. Men, at the same time, often went out more to satisfy the usages of society than from any particularly hostile feeling they themselves held towards each other, and had seconds but done their duty conscientiously, not one half of the duels had happened need ever taken place.

Some men certainly forced duels upon others, but we know only of one instance where a man having done so, refused afterwards to meet the individual he had insulted.

At the time we refer to, Lord —— was a Cornet in the —th Lancers, and being the son of a Duke, considered that military discipline could never be intended for such as he, and although he was a man who expected the utmost reverence from his subordinates to be shown him, yet he was one who objected to pay any respect to his own superiors in the Service. Captain ——, who commanded the troop Lord —— was posted to, in the —th, was as gallant a soldier as ever drew sword, and a thorough gentleman, who, as in duty bound, did his best to teach the Young Cornet his duty. This, apparently, his Lordship did not take to kindly, in fact, seemed to feel a pleasure in going quite against to the expressed wishes of his Captain.

One morning when the regiment was having a field-day under the commanding officer, Lord —— was leading the right troop of the squadron Captain —— commanded, and as usual was paying little attention to what was being done. Captain —— spoke to him twice or thrice about being more attentive to the dressing of his troop, of which his Lordship took not the slightest notice. Conduct like that of course could not be tolerated, more especially as it all took place in presence of the men, whose discipline was not likely to be improved by such an example as a Cornet defying a Captain, so the senior called out publicly to the commanding officer:

"If you do not make this young gentleman behave himself, Colonel, I will."

On which his Lordship quite audibly retorted: "*Captain —— ventures to say on parade that which he dares not repeat off it.*"

As Lord —— afterwards did not offer to apologise, or to express the least regret for the highly insubordinate language he had used, Captain —— had only two courses open for him to take. He might have placed Lord —— under arrest, which would have only resulted in that young nobleman receiving a gentle reprimand, while he would in exchange have got the name of a plucky fellow, and the man he had so gratuitously insulted been branded everywhere as a coward; the other course was to call his Cornet out, unless he apologised for the words he had made use of to him on parade.

Captain ——, a North-countryman, as brave as he was cool, sent a friend to Lord —— demanding satisfaction, suggested Calais as the most suitable place of rendezvous; and it was arranged that the parties with their seconds should meet next week, which left Captain —— full time for his opponent, his Lordship as a coward at the clubs.

Perhaps Lord —— had a very justifiable objection to duelling, but if he had, there was nothing disgraceful, after such an open insult, for him to have made a step towards a reconciliation by withdrawing the word *dares* from his offensive expression. But this he did not attempt to do. He may have been badly advised, and his second may have been more to blame than he, yet, if that was the case, the affair, we somehow fancy, would not have ended as it did.

Dr Cobb mentions a case where a Mr. Browne owes his life to the smallness of the charge of powder used. "A duel between Captain Nolan and Mr. Browne," says the Doctor, "afforded me an opportunity of witnessing a remarkable instance of the numerous cases on record where lives were saved by the stoppage of pistol balls that hit vital regions. These gentlemen quarrelled about land in the county of Roscommon. The meeting took place near Phibsborough, in one of the then called Bishop's Fields, into which Captain Nolan was carried, as he was very feeble through a chronic rheumatism. I attended him professionally, and they fought at twelve yards distance. After one harmless round, the Captain (notorious for his certain hitting in many previous combats) objected to the small charge of powder in the pistols, remarking that they were mere squibs, and that although he would hit Mr. Browne in the next round, the ball would not do much harm. Accordingly he did hit him, but the ball, passing along his forearm, was stopped in the ...ve of his elbow, which he had firmly pressed to his hip-bone in order to steady his hand, a ...mon touchline as the *Kerry vengeance*. A ...harge held another pinch of powder the ...d inevitable have entered Mr. Browne's ...similar escapes are mentioned by Sir ...ington, who states that in his duel with ...the ball was stopped by that gentleman's ...d that in his duel with Counsellor ...ie ball glanced off after it struck the ...Counsellor's braces. Sir Jonah also ...the life of Judge Burrows was saved ...ns in his pocket.—*Colburn's United ...gazine.*

...VE INCREASE OF THE ...ND ENGLISH NAVIES

...shipbuilding of importance going on ...ust now, the only vessels under course of ...ction being two half-armoured frigate ...s of the Minin class. For the moment the ...ent of naval construction at the Admiralty ...ed to exist, no successor having yet taken ...Popoff. It is obvious that no ...a state of efficiency without ...eing made to it. Since the ...oured frigate Duke of Edin... addition has been made to the ...g the seven years that have ...unch, England has constructed ...of new men-of-war, which Rus... have nothing to place against. ...ver, therefore, Russia is nowhere ...i strength she has is centred in ...ers, composed of half-armoured ...and converted merchantmen, she ...inst our shipping. Here also, ...st be rapid decadence if no new ...o the fleet; for the mere launching ...ed frigates in 1884 will not make ...cle wear and tear and ageing of ...in the interval.—*United Service*

...IN OF LANGUAGES.

...r was a primitive Mongolian mother-...e sense in which there was a primitive ...mother-tongue. The common ancestors of Japanese, Chinese, Tungusian, and Moagol never at any time lived together in one great society, welded into a unit by community of language, traditions, and customs, as was the case with the common ancestors of Roman, Teuton, and Hindu. On the contrary, the aboriginal yellow men must have roamed about in detached tribes, like the blacks of Australia or the red men of America, with half-formed languages fluctuating from generation to generation, diverging with great rapidity, and speedily losing all traces of their origin. Ensconced within convenient mountain barriers, one series of these yellow tribes worked out its peculiar language and civilisation in the rich hill-country and along the great navigable rivers of China. A second series of tribes, moving without reference to these, and probably at a much later date, formed a permanent community in the islands of Japan. While ...of the race have led a nomadic ...down to the present day; now and ...gaging in combined activity for a ...or two, under the guidance of such ...as Attila, or Jinghis, or Timur, to be ...brief season the "scourge of God" and ...mankind, but ever, as now, incapable ...ed under. With such divergent ...ces, we need not expect to find evidence ...tic community among the different ...of the yellow race. If we find one set of ...e phenomena in China, and a totally different ...Japan, and yet another set among the barbarous Mongols and Tunguses, this is more than might have expected. We need not expect to ...such phenomena as the co-ordinate divergence of French and Italian from a common Latin mother-tongue, or of Latin and Sanskrit from a common Aryan mother-tongue, except where we can find historical conditions similar to those under which those phenomena were manifested. Outside of that broad stream of history which includes the Aryan and Semitic worlds we do not find such conditions, save in a few sporadic cases. On the contrary, we find just such a state of things as would follow from the isolated independent development of a number of languages, either without any original kinship, or with the original kinship blurred and destroyed almost from the very beginning.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE LARGEST PRISON IN EUROPE.

THE House of Detention, which has just been opened at Berlin, and to which all the prisoners, male and female, who are awaiting their trial have been removed, is the largest prison in Europe. There are six different buildings, the men's prison being four stories high, with 732 single cells, several large rooms, holding in all 195 prisoners, forty rooms for the warders, and sleeping accommodations for 118 other employes. Each of the cells has a window ten feet high, and an arched roof, the furniture consisting of a bed and stool fixed to the wall, and a washing apparatus. There are also an electric bell, a cupboard, a closet, and a gas-burner placed above a small table. The prisoners can, if they please, read or write all night long. On the ground-floor are twenty-six cells for prisoners accused of murder, or known to belong to the criminal class, and in these there is a plank bed. There are half a dozen cells underground for prisoners who are guilty of breaches of discipline, and in the infirmary ring there are nine rooms for prisoners of good position in society (should any ever come there), which are furnished with some approach to luxury. There are also two or three suites of apartments reserved for poor persons who are awaiting trial for political offences, and who are to be allowed to furnish them according to their own taste. The kitchen, baths, and heating apparatus are all on the area floor, and the interior of the building, which is of iron, is so constructed as to form a large hall in the centre, which reaches right up to the roof. There is a telephone between the prison and the Assize Court, so that prisoners can be sent there without having to wait. The prison for women contains seventy single cells, and fifteen large dormitories, there being accommodation for 220 women altogether. The dormitories are partitioned off, so that each occupant can be placed under lock and key for the night; and there are three or four large workrooms in which they will be employed in daytime, under the surveillance of female warders. As in the men's prison there is a spacious exercise ground and a separate chapel.—*Frank Leslie's Newspaper.*

ACQUISITIVENESS.

In the introductory to his pamphlet on "How to Grow Rich," Dr. Bland gives the following definition and analysis of ... acquisitiveness in addition to brute and man. It is not an intellectual faculty, but a selfish instinct. Its office is to desire, covet, long for, grasp, appropriate anything, everything that can in any way minister to the physical nature. It is a legitimate organ, whose function is necessary to the continued existence alike of the insect, the animal, and the human being. It is devoid of moral sense, as well as intellectual perception, hence it has no recognition of the rights of property, nor any knowledge of how to get what it desires, nor yet any idea of the relative value of things. It is simply the instinct of acquisition. The ant, the bee, and the miser act from like motives, each compelling what intellect he has to become the slave of acquisitiveness. It is the controlling faculty in each. The insect and the brute, having no other than a sensuous existence, their wants are limited to food and shelter. Man, while allied to the animal kingdom, on the sensuous plane, is lifted infinitely above it by the fact of his being endowed with reason, and crowned with moral sense and spiritual aspirations. By means of his superior intellect, man is able to subjugate the earth and all its forces, compelling it to yield its fruits and treasures in rich and varied abundance to supply his needs and gratify his desires. Through the guiding wisdom of his moral faculties, he recognises the brotherhood of man and the equality of the race, the foundation of the principles of justice." Accepting these propositions as correct, it is clear that the man whose life is spent in the service of acquisitiveness is simply an intellectual brute.—*Phrenological Journal.*

A NEW FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

"WHAT wonderful digestions they must have!" lately exclaimed a British gourmet when reading Mr. Carl Bock's interesting volume, how a certain Dyak tribe always eat their captives, old as well as young. It may be, however, that these interesting cannibals do not trust to the powers of nature alone to digest the toughest grandfather as easily as the tenderest infant. The papaw-tree flourishes in Borneo, we believe, and if we may accept the statements of the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, the feasting Dyak has a powerful assistant in that plant. Experimental proof has been afforded that the hardest beefsteak, the most obdurate of mutton-chops, become soft and tender if wrapped in papaw-leaves for twenty-four hours previous to cooking. The juice is even more powerful; a small quantity placed in a vessel in which a piece of meat was boiling, disintegrated the fibres in five minutes. In the same way hard boiled eggs soon dissolved when immersed in a strong brew of papaw juice and water, while finely minced meat was speedily converted into a sort of thick soup. In fine, the papaw-tree is nature's patent digester, warranted to act as a solvent on all kinds of animal food. We suppose it would not grow in England, or what a blessing a tree would be in the back gardens of houses where the domestic steak and chop are still cherished institutions.—*Public Opinion.*

AMUSING.

A MILLIONAIRE, who was looking at a level tract of land which he had just bought at an extravagant price, said to the agent who had sold it to him, "I do admire a rich, green flat." "So do I," significantly replied the agent.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

"I HAVE some milk this morning!" asked the milkman of Tooley, who stood at the back door. "No, not this milk, some udder milk," said the little one. And the milkman walked a chalk-line away from the house.—*American Paper.*

A BURGLAR recently arrested in Leadville, but discharged for lack of evidence, is now limping about Colorado with the tools of his profession neatly concealed in his wooden leg. This convenient receptacle was not discovered by the jailer until after he had received instructions to release his prisoner.—*Scientific American.*

A YOUNG LADY, at an examination in grammar was asked "why the noun bachelor was singular." She replied immediately, "Because it is very singular they don't get married."—*Exchange.*

IT is said that thirty persons in a small town in Michigan were poisoned recently by eating sausages. This comes from leaving brass collars on dogs.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

NOTICES.

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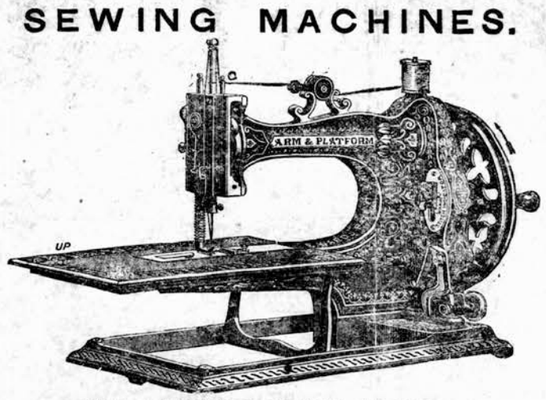

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